

SHIPPING LINES
FORM POOL FOR
SOUTH AMERICAStabilization of Freight
Trade Evidenced by the
Entry of German LinesBRITISH COMPANIES
KEEP OUT OF COMBINEDutch, Belgians, and French
Join in Bid for Trade With
South American Countries

BERLIN, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—One of the best proofs of the stabilization of the German overseas shipping is to be seen in the gradual entry of the German shipping companies into the various shipping pools and conferences established since the war.

This method of international collaboration between lines competing on the same routes was resumed after the war first of all by the two big shipping companies, the Hapag and the North German Lloyd in connection with their North Atlantic trade. On the South American route Germany's entrance into a conference system came much later, the reason why the German lines were able to join a conference so much earlier in the one case than in the other being that the Hapag and the North German Lloyd soon after the war were fortunate enough to come to an agreement with the two biggest of the United States shipping companies—an agreement by means of which the financially weak German companies were able during their callow period to secure the assistance and backing of two such wealthy American companies as the Harriman and the United States Lines.

Fight Between German Lines
In contrast with this comparatively easy relaunching of the two biggest German companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade, there began in 1920 a silent but none the less stubborn struggle between the new Hugo Stinnes line on the one hand and the three old German shipping companies engaged in the South American traffic, the desire of the older established companies being to oust the newcomer from the South American route.

This struggle went on without being interrupted by any effort at combination on the part of the non-German shipping companies engaged in the South American trade. The depression in the freight market, however, gradually brought home to all the companies concerned the advisability of coming to some arrangement which would put a stop to the disastrous rate cutting on the route. The first agreement with this end in view was reached at the end of January, 1925, in the conference at San Remo, after the breakdown of the negotiations of the South American traffic conference that took place in Berlin in November, 1924, between the British, German and certain other shipping lines engaged on this route.

A Pool Formed
As was pointed out at the time, the San Remo conference only succeeded in forming a truce after a severe struggle between the lines concerned and as a result of considerable sacrifices on the part of the British companies. The Scandinavian shipping lines are at present the only European companies that are not represented in the San Remo pool. Since the San Remo negotiations, which dealt only with passenger traffic, various attempts have been made by the German companies to organize the freight traffic on the River Plate along somewhat similar lines, a task that presented even greater difficulties. As pointed out by the writer in the Berlin telegraph, it is the Spanish emigration traffic which nowadays chiefly counts in the passenger traffic between Europe and the east coast of South America, this traffic being practically the only branch of passenger trade with

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Albanian Parliament
Inaugurated at Tirana

By Special Cable

ROME, June 6.—The first Parliament of the Albanian Republic was inaugurated Wednesday at Tirana in the presence of the foreign diplomatic representatives. The message of the President of the republic, outlining the program of the Government, was read to the assembly.

Ahmed Bey Zogu, the Prime Minister, after referring to the good relations existing between Italy and Albania, said he trusted that the frontier dispute between Albania and Yugoslavia would be settled in a friendly spirit.

GERMANS FIRM
FOR DISCUSSION
OF ALLIED NOTEGen. von Seeckt to Remain
at Head of Reichswehr,
It Is Said in Berlin

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 6.—The German Government will not accept the allied demands regarding Germany's disarmament without previously discussing them with the Allies and it categorically refused to fulfill any demand exceeding the Treaty of Versailles or involving the revoking of decrees published by the Government with the consent of the Allies since the signing of the Treaty, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high official source.

Thus, for instance, the Government declared that it will decline to remove General von Seeckt from his post at the head of the Reichswehr, since he was placed there by a bill passed by the Reichstag to which the Allies had given consent. At the same time, the Government objects to communication of the Treaty of Versailles for losses they will incur from the demand for destruction of machinery, which is calculated at 100,000,000 marks and desires that the amount should be deducted from the next Dawes installment.

Under these circumstances the Wilhelmstrasse apprehends that the evacuation of Cologne may be postponed indefinitely. This, it is said, would also delay Germany's entrance into the League and its signing of the security pact, since it refuses to do either so long as the troops are still in Cologne.

The Government is now hoping that the arrival of the French reply to Germany's offer of a security pact which is expected next week, may lead to the discussion of pending problems and entrance to the League. The French government, however, has possibly in a new conference by which Germany would avoid discussing the disarmament demands in detail.

The Government acknowledges that the new note is a step forward as far as the Allies promised evacuation, permitted part of the police to remain in barracks and the Reichswehr to be reduced to 100,000 men.

On the other hand, the Government declares that the figures published by the Allies are the best proof of Germany's disarmament in comparison with which the few thousand rifles and some mine-throwers and cannon discovered are of little importance.

The Vossische Zeitung complains that the note will hinder moral disarmament.

Question of Disarmament Said to Be in Fair Way of Solution
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 6.—The passage of Austen Chamberlain through Paris en route to Geneva, where he will have an opportunity for conversation with Aristide Briand, serves to emphasize the duality of the negotiations now proceeding respecting the Allies and Germany. One note has been sent, namely, the allied note demanding fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty by Germany before the evacuation of Cologne. The other note, which has to be signed by France only, is still under consideration, but it is practically certain that England will approve the French reply to the German offer of a security pact and will eventually adhere to the proposed pact.

It has been impossible altogether to separate the two questions, each of which have their importance. It is hoped that Germany will appreciate the conciliatory desire of the Allies, who are obliged to insist on disarmament. It is not doubted that Germany will give satisfaction, thus permitting the first zone of the Rhineland to be restored to Germany, and the allied commission on military control to be withdrawn from Cologne and be replaced by an emanation of the League.

Ground Cleared for Pact
There is nothing needlessly irritating in the note published today. The impression is that this question is in a fair way of settlement. This clears the ground for a peace pact, which truly becomes a greater probability every day. The optimism of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is fully justified, for France and England are in virtual accord, while it hardly seems possible that Germany, which made the original offer, will now seek to evade the pact. It is intimate here that the French reply to the British note on this subject has given the greatest satisfaction to the British Government.

England, it is said, will guarantee France and Belgium against German aggression.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Official Magazine for Shrine
Indorsed by Imperial CouncilAnnual Dues Doubled and
Flag Design Adopted
at 51st Conclave

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 6.—Establishment of an official Shrine magazine, doubling of annual dues, decision to incorporate the Imperial Council, adoption of an official Shrine flag and awarding of the 1926 conclave to Philadelphia were among important business transacted by the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at its fifty-first annual conclave just closed here.

While details of the official magazine were left to a publication committee of seven members, including the Imperial Potentate and Deputy Imperial Potentate, its success was assured at the outset by a circulation of more than 500,000 since one dollar of the increased annual dues will go toward publication of the journal and its transmission to every Noble in good standing.

The annual dues of \$5 were doubled with the additional assessment of \$2 per member for upkeep of the Shrine children's hospitals, bringing the total to \$12 yearly. The fees of life members were raised to not less than 10 times the annual dues.

Incorporation of the Imperial Council, it was voted, will be made under the laws of Colorado, these being considered the most liberal and desirable for the purpose. The official shrine flag, adopted upon the recommendation of E. H. Merritt, Past Potentate of Mizpah Temple, Fort Worth, Tex., has red, yellow and green horizontal bands, the center of the yellow band bearing the letters "A O N M S" and the Shrine emblem. The flag will be protected by copyright.

By action of the council no dispensations were granted proposing shrine temples at Johnstown, Pa.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; and Cumberland, Md. A charter, however, was granted Tadmor Temple of Akron, O., which had operated for more than a year under dispensation.

Recommendation that the next

NATION GUARDED
AGAINST FRAUDCredit Men Open "Justice
Department" at Chicago
to Act for 21 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 6.—A "justice department," equipped to round up credit frauds in 21 central and southern states has been opened here by the central division of the National Association of Credit Men. It has the backing of a fund of \$100,000,000 subscribed by credit men's associations of the eastern and central divisions, Frank W. Hill, manager of the new office, stated.

The department is determined to gather evidence sufficient to convict members of fraudulent bankruptcy rings and persons who get around on false references. Mr. Hill stated, "To stop such abuses of credit means a saving to manufacturers and others which should bring down the cost of living, he declared, estimating the annual loss to business through frauds of this kind at \$400,000,000.

A staff of 14 men is organized to start the campaign, and the department hopes to have from 70 to 100 within a year. The present staff includes experts from the Department of Justice, Mr. Hill said.

The central district is one of the three large divisions of the National Association of Credit Men and comprises 47 per cent of the membership. When the eastern division has also arranged to prosecute frauds, the western group succeeds in getting a similar campaign under way, as it is planning, it will be possible to police the entire nation, Mr. Hill asserted, saying further:

"We've got the men and we've got the money. We are going to raise another million to put over this work. As soon as we can get the evidence on these cases, we can get the prosecutions."

DUTCH INTRODUCE
ZUIDER ZEE BILL

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 6.—The Government is introducing a bill to accelerate the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, as Holland's better financial condition justifies this move in that it will lower the interest charges of this huge undertaking. During the coming eight years \$50,000,000 will be spent, while the total work, interest charges on loans included, is now estimated at \$200,000,000.

Fertile land of at least equal value will be obtained, besides many other advantages.

PLAYS TO BE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6.—An agreement has been reached regarding the radio-casting of plays in Great Britain. The British Broadcasting Company is to be allowed 25 thirty-minute excerpts from plays to be radio-cast annually. The radio-casting is to be done Friday and Saturday, where possible. No first night performance will be radio-cast. The agreement marks the end of a long-standing controversy between the broadcasting company and theatrical managers.

Courtesy of Harry L. Plummer
DANA S. WILLIAMS
New Imperial Outer Guard Is Member
of Kora Temple, Lewiston, Me.

imperial conclave be held in Philadelphia, June 1 to 3, 1926, was made by the time and place committee, reporting through W. H. Worden of Islam Temple, San Francisco, its chairman. W. Free and Kendrick, Past Imperial Potentate, acting as Mayor and Noble, pointed the significance of the sesquicentennial to be held in Philadelphia next year. The welcome of the Pennsylvania city was emphasized by Albert J. Ladner Jr., Potentate of Lulu Temple, which will be host to the conclave.

Medical Profession Getting Rid of
Drug Illusion, Says Dr. Hutchinson

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6.—"WE ARE getting rid of the drug illusion," declared Dr. Hutchinson, the noted medical professional, at a luncheon given yesterday by the English-Speaking Union to 700 American and Canadian doctors now assembled here. The doctor added, "We are willing even to subscribe to the dictum of Oliver Wendell Holmes that if 99 per cent of all drugs we possess were thrown into the sea it would be a good thing for the human race, but rather hard on the fishes."

Dr. Hutchinson continued, "Doctors are now devoting themselves not so much to the mere desperate holding in check of disease and making our lives almost a meditation on death, but in making health contagious instead of disease."

Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the well-known British doctor, corroborated Dr. Hutchinson's remarks by saying that the future of the medical profession lay in the prevention of disease. They might say, he went on, that he was trying to establish a "suicide club." It practically came to that, because as the public became educated in matters of health, the medical profession might disappear. It was in fact an anomaly that a medical profession should exist. If people were healthy, there was no reason to have doctors at all.

MACFARLANE IS
OPEN CHAMPION
CONQUERS JONES AFTER
INTERESTING BATTLE FOR
GOLF CROWN

WORCESTER, Mass., June 6 (P)—William Macfarlane, professional of the Glen Oaks Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y., is the open golf champion of the United States—and hardly less than that, he is the conqueror of R. T. Jones Jr.

The one developed from the other on the links of the Worcester Country Club yesterday on the thirty-sixth hole, the last in two playoff matches necessary to decide the championship left unoccupied temporarily by the end of the tournament Wednesday.

All the thrills of the annual test, in which 90 professionals and four amateurs participated, seemed to center about this double-terrace home green. W. C. Hagen approached it Thursday, needing a 3 to tie, and his second went to a trap. F. D. Outmet had the same opportunity. He also found the sand. Leo Diegel, a leader to the end, took an 8 on the hole.

Yesterday Jones, amateur champion and open title-holder in 1923, who for the last four years has finished 2-1-2-2 in the open contests with the lowest average stroke of any man over that period of time, needed a 4 to tie Macfarlane and another 18-hole round. His pitch went to the trap, and despite a remarkable out, he was unable to make his par 4.

And on that green Macfarlane induced a 25-foot putt to roll gently from the back of his hand to the lower one and thence to hole level on Thursday, the remarkable performance that placed him in position to give Jones the hard battle that now has gone into history as America's greatest golf championship.

Then yesterday Macfarlane, after having been deadlocked with the Georgian amateur for 17 holes of what was to be the deciding round, faltered on a three-foot putt and the match was all even and another long journey necessary.

Macfarlane's stroke score for six rounds totaled 108 holes was 438 and Jones' 439. On the first day of the tournament in the second round Macfarlane scored a 67, the best posted for the three days. Twice he covered the home-going nine in 33 and the second time he accomplished this was when he needed a small score—the last round yesterday. He also made the outgoing record for the week of 31.

Analysis of the scores indicated that the Tuckahoe Scotman is entitled to his championship, even though the loser had to be Jones.

Today Macfarlane is \$700 richer by

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

SOLICITOR-GENERAL
BRINGS TO CAPITOL
RECORD OF SERVICEWilliam D. Mitchell of Minn-
nesota, Formerly Democrat,
But Supported Mr. Coolidge

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6.—William D. Mitchell of Minnesota, who has been appointed Solicitor General of the United States, to succeed James Montgomery Beck, was formerly a Democrat but supported Mr. Coolidge in the last campaign.

At the White House it was said that the appointment was not political but that Mr. Coolidge regarded Mr. Mitchell very highly and had had no one else seriously in view since it was known that there would be a vacancy in the office of Solicitor General.

A record for hard work and efficiency which Mr. Mitchell has would naturally commend itself to President Coolidge. He has not served public office heretofore, but held both in the Spanish-American and World Wars.

The new Solicitor General was born in Minnesota and graduated from its State University and its Law School. He was for a number of years associated with Rierce Butler, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. As a lawyer his reputation is well established. He has practiced law in St. Paul for 29 years and his father was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

The new Solicitor-General is expected to assume his duties promptly. His presence will add to the distinguished group of Minnesotans now in office here, which includes Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Justice Butler.

London, June 6.

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IMPETUS GIVEN
WEALTH DRAFTWisconsin Legislature Asks
Congress to Initiate
Federal Amendment

MADISON, Wis., June 6 (Special)—Congress is memorialized to propose a federal amendment to provide for conscription of wealth in time of war, in a resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature. John W. Eber (R.), Assemblyman from Milwaukee, is author of the resolution, which reads, in part:

"Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that Congress be and is hereby memorialized to propose an Amendment to the Federal Constitution whereby in the event of a declaration of war by the United States against any foreign country Congress shall provide for the conscription of all money, industries and property of whatsoever nature necessary to the prosecution thereof and shall limit the profits from the use of such monies, industries and property."

Mr. Eber explained that he introduced the resolution after reading in The Christian Science Monitor that a like step had been taken by the Massachusetts Legislature. He added:

"The conscription of wealth with men, there will be little or no incentive on the part of those who derive excessive profits or who have invested capital to cause a commercial war to exist."

John C. Schaffer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, has indicated in a letter to Mr. Eber his intention to support a wealth draft measure in the next session of Congress.

NEW HAVEN ROAD

MANAGERS RESIGN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—The resignation of Clinton L. Bardo, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad since 1913, was announced today. W. J. Backus, assistant general manager, also has resigned.

The resignations today followed close on the resignation yesterday of L. N. Reed, mechanical engineer, and the appointment of W. L. Bean, his assistant, to that position. The announcement was made from the president's office.

NEW YORK RATE UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, June 6.—New York Federal Reserve Bank made no change in its discount rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

New Solicitor-General

Rein News Service, New York
WILLIAM D. MITCHELLNO TAX CUTS
BEFORE 1926
SAYS MR. LORDDirector of Budget Speaks
Before Bank Associations
of New England

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 6

(Special)—Although the Federal Government is maintaining the most stringent economies wherever feasible, tax reduction will not be forthcoming until at least the end of calendar year, and possibly not until the end of the fiscal year next June, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, told the Bankers' Association of the New England States at their session at the New Ocean House today.

"The many rumors floating about that there will be immediate tax reduction is idle talk," General Lord said. "Every effort is being made to control unnecessary expenditure, but a definite view of the possible reduction cannot be had until the end of the year, or even until the close of the fiscal year."

The budget director said that he expected a surplus of \$100,000,000 by January, and that the estimated surplus for next June was \$275,000,000. Carter Glass, former Senator from Virginia, also addressed the bankers today, urging a more frank relationship between business men and their representatives in Congress, and commending the Mellon tax reduction plan. W. F. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, presided.

Federal Reserve System

While the McFadden bill failed of passage in the last session, new measures will be introduced in the next Congress which will offer some very constructive suggestions with relation to the Federal Reserve system, William E. Knox, president of the American Bankers Association, told the bankers at their annual banquet in the New Ocean House last evening. Irving F. Cook, president of the Massachusetts Association, presided.

Mr. Knox declared that the banking men of New England must stand together as a unit for the Federal Reserve system. It must be maintained, he said. There is room for changes but the fundamentals of the institution are not at fault.

The system which makes it possible to buy anything from an automobile to a new suit on the installment plan was deplored by Mr. Knox as unwise. It would be better for the business of the nation, he said, if the people were taught to make their purchases on a cash basis.

Knowing How to Spend

One of the most important studies of life, and one which is neglected in the education of the young, is that of the public schools of the Nation, the speaker declared, is that of knowing how to spend. "Our children are taught nothing on the spending of money," he said.

"They pass out of school into the world of business, where they must then master by hard experience the art of spending money. We don't want the policies of the Nation inculcated by soap box orators, but in our public schools."

As the best cure for all the ills which are troubling the world today, Mr. Knox would have every man own something of his own.

Coolidge Economy

"Coolidge economy," said Mr. Knox, "instead of being responsible for slacker business, has brought a sound element into the times, saving the Nation from the danger of a real depression." Business men, who blame the public economic mood for unsatisfactory conditions in their enterprises are hiding behind a sham excuse.

"Of course, in the first place, in the accusation that Coolidge economy hurts business there was an obvious distortion of fact. The President's economy program has had to do with economy in government, with reduced public expenditures, in order to make possible reduced taxes. Will anyone carp at that kind of economy?"

"He has not meddled with personal economy or private purchasing. But nevertheless, in so far as his sound, sane administration of public business has been copied by our citizens, and applied to their personal lives, it has been good for business and not bad."

"A major cause of the depression phases of business cycles in the past has been extravagance and waste. Wastefulness in personal habits has been a major factor in the reduction rate of 3 1/2 per cent."

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EXTRATERRITORIALITY POLICY
IS HELD TO BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE OUTBREAK IN CHINATuan Chi-jui Tells Prov-
inces to Be Quiet and
Await a SettlementSTUDENTS ENCOURAGE
ANTI-FOREIGN FEELINGChinese Authorities Are Tak-
ing Steps to Prevent
Demonstrations

SHANGHAI, June 6 (P)—The strike of Chinese in protest against the activities of the foreign powers in connection with the recent rioting here is spreading to the French concession. It was estimated today that 250,000 were on strike throughout the city, although a number of staffs had resumed work.

Approximately 1500 marines and bluejackets have been landed. Advances from Hankow say 20,000 students there are conducting agitation and spreading anti-foreign propaganda. The Chinese authorities, however, are preventing any large demonstrations. Strike demonstrations by Chinese students were also reported from many cities throughout the country. However, the only destruction of property reported was at Chin-Kiang, where the police station was wrecked. There were no casualties. A foreign warship has been ordered there.

Tuan Chi-jui, president of China, has sent from Peking a circular telegram to the provinces saying the Chinese Government has protested the action of foreign powers regarding the Shanghai trouble, and advising Chinese merchants and students to remain quiet awaiting a settlement.

War in Northern China

Is Not Imminent,
Say Japanese Officials

TOKYO, June 6 (P)—High Government officials, while not wishing to be quoted, stated that war in northern China is not imminent at present and that Japan is backing Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian leader, financially or morally in any projected conflict with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. They add that Japan is having a difficult time to back itself financially at present.

It is admitted that Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet officials are at present negotiating regarding the dispute over the Chinese Railway and that Russia has a number of troops concentrated at the Russian end of the railway, but hostilities are not looked for.

Feng Yu-hsiang, it is stated, recently received certain supplies of arms from Russia, but Japanese officials do not believe that Feng is present in a position to combat Chang.

Officials are silent regarding the alleged responsibility of the Soviet for the Chinese disturbances, but well-informed people believe that the Foreign Office emphatically denies the reports that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Peking to halt the Shanghai disturbances or Japanese troops would enter China.

London Takes Alarmist View

LONDON, June 6 (P)—Authorities here incline to the view that war in China between rival native factions is inevitable, particularly because, according to reports here, the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang are being heavily reinforced with munitions and money sent to come from Bolshevik sources.

Officials stated they are prepared for possible complications in China over the week-end. It was said the condition in China is much more serious than during the first part of the week.

Confidence was expressed, however, that the British Government will be able adequately to protect British residents of China. It was understood that the British bluejackets already patrolling Shanghai are within a few hours call.

CHILD LABOR LAW
INDORSED BY MOOSEATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6
(Special)—Resolutions introduced at the New Jersey state convention of the Loyal Order of Moose included the advocacy of the passage of the federal child labor amendment.

Harry H. Harrison, state president, in his annual address, declined to accept another term. He will probably be succeeded, it was said, by Judge William H. Young of Paterson, although opposed by A. Manderson Porter of Burlington, now state vice president.

The other state officers were nominated without opposition and will be elected. They are Charles Ham-burg, Atlantic City, vice-president; Dr. Rupert Taylor, Camden, treasurer; John P. Mulvihill, Fairhaven, secretary; and Herbert W. Lettis, Camden, prelate.

Mr. Harrison, the retiring president, in his address declared that the greatest achievement of the state body during the past year was obtaining passage of the law relative to aged couples in almshouses. It was announced last there are now 52 Moose lodges in New Jersey, and that there had been an increase in membership during the past year of 2500.

Washington Sees Breach
of Faith on Part of
European PowersHOPE GIVEN CHINA AT
WASHINGTON PARLEYFrance Said to Be Chiefly
Responsible for Obstruct-
ing Matters

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Breach of faith with China on the part of certain European powers is held mainly responsible in Washington for the anti-foreign feeling which has culminated in the grave events at Shanghai. These events are of far deeper significance than industrial strife in foreign-owned mills and factories or hot-headed outbreaks by supernaturalist Chinese students. The Shanghai crisis is in fact the latest, but probably not the last, explosive expression of China's fierce determination to emancipate itself from foreign oppression and double-dealing.

For nearly two years, in accord with its traditional policy, the United States has left no stone unturned to liber

Quincy Prepared to Welcome Guests to Tercentenary Fete

Historic City Will Observe Its 300th Anniversary With a Week of Celebrating—Pageant Reviewing Great Events Will Be Held

QUINCY, Mass., June 6.—Set in a background of pioneer history, replete with men and deeds inseparable from American liberty, the city of Quincy will commemorate with a full week of festivities, starting tomorrow, its three centuries of signal achievements.

Special services in all the churches of the city tomorrow will open the observance, which with concerts, fireworks, orations, a parade, and several performances of an open-air, historical pageant will continue daily through the week.

Quincy, famed as the home of two presidents and a sign of the Declaration of Independence, was today the scene of many returning citizens who are gathering to pay tribute to the pioneers who in 1625 settled this little community on the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay. The town, a century celebration, long anticipated, has become a spectacular reality, with the streets now banked with colorful decorations.

Monday night will formally usher in the official program of ceremonies when Herbert Parker, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, will deliver the tercentenary inaugural at Merrymount Park. Perley E. Barbour, Mayor of Quincy, will preside. Preliminary to Mr. Parker's address there will be singing by a chorus of 500, and a flag drill in which 700 school children will participate.

1500 Will Take Part
Eclipsing all else in popular interest is the pageant which depicts the development of Quincy for the last 300 years. It will be presented in Merrymount Park, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and Thursday afternoon. More than 1500 residents of the city, with a chorus of 500 and 200 dancers, comprise the cast.

While the pageant will itself portray thrilling scenes in the lives of such early heroes as John Adams and John Quincy Adams, who distinguished themselves as presidents of the United States; John Hancock, whose signature headed all others on the Declaration of Independence; John Wheelwright, Anne Hutchinson and William Coddington, the advance guard of tolerant religious thought, the direct descendants of numerous of the American pioneer families will impersonate the roles of their ancestors. Among them are the families of the Adamses, Cranes, Porters, Howlands, Freemans, Basses, Ushers, Goodspeeds, Faxon, Fairbanks and Harrisons.

Against the background of the historical movement in which they played their parts, these notable figures will be delineated, but the scope of the pageant is not limited to Quincy; it involves the history of the Colony, the Province and the Nation. Boy Scouts will be on hand every afternoon to show persons to the famous "Dorothy Q" house, or the site of the first railroad in the United States, a portion of the rails of which are still in use, or the original Quincy granite quarries, where blocks were obtained for building the Bunker Hill monument. Here still stands the old Adams homestead, erected in 1732, and still occupied by descendants of John Adams. Here also was where many old and famous ships were built, as well as the more recent dreadnaughts used in the World War, and constructed at the Fore River shipyards.

Big Parade Saturday
Following the display of fireworks and the band concert Friday evening, the final feature of the week will come Saturday afternoon with one of the most colorful parades New England has ever seen. More than 15,000 persons, representing military, civic, and fraternal clubs, will be in the procession, together with from 25 to 30 bands. After the parade these bands, totaling nearly 1000 musicians, will assemble at the Quincy Square to give a mass concert. Led by Col. Henry L. Kincaide, the parade will be made up by the United States Military and Naval bodies, followed by National Guard Troops, officers and sailors from the Argentine battleships, Rivadavia and Moreno, veterans' organizations, civic, religious, fraternal and industrial units, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and school children, floats symbolical of Quincy's history and decorated private automobiles. Marching choruses will be in line with an unusually large number of bands while aviators will fly over the line of march. Although many persons are already assembling from far and near to join in the celebration, the announcement was authoritatively made today that ample opportunity would be offered to visitors for parking automobiles and for automobile campers, provided the latter would make application in advance.

Municipal Organ Cleaned
PORTLAND, Me., June 6 (Special).—The Kotzschmar municipal memorial organ is undergoing its first thorough renovating since it was installed. A crew of nine experts will be on the job constantly for four weeks. Incidental to the task, the men, working under the supervision of W. W. Laws, who has cleaned and tuned many of the greatest organs of the country, have removed more than 6000 pipes. These vary in size from pipes as small as a pencil and very little longer to pipes 32 feet in length.

U. S. MARSHAL NAMED
WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—Alfred J. Chretien of Manchester today was appointed United States marshal for New Hampshire.

London (AP).—The London and North Eastern Railway has revived a custom of the old stage coach days, when every coach had its name, and now gives every locomotive a title instead of a number. The first of a series will have names such as "Flying Fox," "Ormonde," "Hermite," "Lada," "Persimmon," "Robert le Diable," "Donovan," and "Doncaster."

Schenectady, N. Y. (AP).—Theodore Ganung, of West Haven, Conn., a student in Union College, class of 1925, has been awarded a \$2500 scholarship under the Louis J. Horowitz Foundation. The scholarship, which is to be awarded annually at Union College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was established last year. It provides two years building construction training.

Washington (AP).—Additional awards totaling \$19,107,902 to American claimants are announced by the mixed claims commission, United States and Germany. The awards included one to the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation for \$15,500,000. The award to the Shipping Board bears interest of 5 per cent from November 1, 1918, bringing its present value to approximately \$21,000,000.

Berlin (AP).—Thirty-one out of 34 airplanes have returned to Berlin from the third day in the long distance flight competition which began last Sunday. Two "baby" airplanes also attempted the lap, but none of the small machines which have joined in from other places than Berlin has thus far completed the trip. Thirty-two machines, including six "baby" airplanes, started on the fourth lap this morning.

GERMANS FIRM FOR DISCUSSION OF ALLIED NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

attacks, while whatever may appear certain in newspaper comments there is nothing in the official exchange of views which indicates to the French that the British would oppose French assistance to Poland were Poland attacked. It is difficult to see on what ground there could be opposition.

England and Poland
England is not prepared to pledge itself to help Poland, but if Poland were improperly menaced, France would consider itself entitled to uphold the treaty in the East exactly as England promises specifically to uphold it in the West. Careful note is to be taken of the fact that under the treaty the Rhineland is not neutralized, while whatever may appear certain in newspaper comments there is nothing in the official exchange of views which indicates to the French that the British would oppose French assistance to Poland were Poland attacked. It is difficult to see on what ground there could be opposition.

In the "Dorothy Q" Kitchen



The Fireplace With Its Original Equipment Forms an Interesting Feature of the Dorothy Q House.

Quincy Says It With Bunting



Some of the Decorations for the Celebration Which Has Been in the Making for Two Years Are Shown.

trialized, but demilitarized. The difference may be vital. Certain diplomatic writers have assumed that the terms are interchangeable. But the demilitarization provisions, which alone are found in the treaty, simply call on Germany to keep neither armies, munitions nor fortifications in the Rhineland. They close the Rhineland to Germany as a military jumping-off place for an invasion.

The neutralization of the Rhineland, which is proposed but not based on the treaty, would mean something entirely different, namely, that in no circumstances should the Rhineland be traversed by armies or made a battle ground. Neutralization would close the Rhineland like an iron curtain to French troops coming to the rescue of their eastern ally. This is a crucial point in the discussions. There is every reason to believe the issue will be satisfactory for the peace of Europe.

URGES BUSINESS MEN TO SPREAD CONFIDENCE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 6.—Business men were asked to devote themselves to a new group effort for spreading confidence in New York City as a community where honest dealings are the rule rather than the exception, by H. J. Kenner, vice-president of the Better Business Bureau in an address before the Kiwanis Club.

"There is a degree of skepticism in some parts of the country about New York business practices which is not warranted by the facts," he declared. The commission on the necessities of life has already made an extensive examination of the gasoline situation and has stated that present prices are unwarranted. Eugene C. Hultman, the commission, and Bernard F. Scanlon, his first lieutenant, have long pointed out that the public and the public alone possesses the weapons for dealing with this price problem.

The entrance of the Boston Motor Club into the situation is an example of increasing active interest in this matter on the part of automotive organizations. In the past they have not availed themselves fully of the commission as a governmentally constituted instrument through which to attack inequitable prices.

Summer Laundry Service

PILGRIM delivery now covers all communities from Gloucester to Duxbury.
Pilgrim quality—moderate prices—regular delivery.

We suggest you try our new "PILGRIM-AID" SERVICE

All the family washables in one bundle—all returned ready to wear—at a lower cost than you can do it as acceptably by any other method.

Call Miss Service, Roxbury 2880

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

NO. 2, THE PLAZA
BILTMORE VILLAGE, N. C.

GROWTH IN SAVINGS AND HOME BUILDING TOPIC OF CONVENTION

League of Loan Associations, to Meet in Kansas City, Will Show Progress of Individual Wealth in Past 30 Years—Prominent Speakers on Program

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6 (Special).—Thirty-five hundred members of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations will meet in Kansas City, June 9-11 for the thirty-third annual meeting of the organization and will hear reports of a significant growth in the savings, building and loan institutions of the nation. The sessions will be taken up with discussions of progress of the organization, methods of promoting home ownership, relation of the real estate business to building and loan bodies, better methods of building and appraising property values, housing and sanitation and other topics.

Among the speakers will be Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York; Miss Ann E. Rast, a general manager of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Charles G. Edwards, of New York, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; W. R. Adair, of Omaha, president of the league, and H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, secretary.

Reports to Be Made

Reports prepared for the convention show that the 11,854 building and loan associations of the country have combined assets of \$4,660,808,495. According to recent estimate of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, these associations have financed an average of 1000 homes a day in the past few years. Their loans today represent 40 per cent of the total home mortgage loans of the United States. In 1923, when the league was organized, the associations numbered 5838, and had total assets of only \$28,852,885. The number of homes owned in America in 1923 was 3,133,333, against 7,041,333 in 1920. The number of rented homes in the two years was respectively 5,400,000 and 10,138,111.

Recent surveys indicate a building

shortage in the United States requiring a capital investment of \$4,000,000,000, about one-half of which will be required to meet the need of dwellings, particularly of the one-family type. There is an additional estimated annual requirement of \$2,400,000,000 for replacement needs, chiefly in home construction. That situation is taken as a basis for continued expansion of the building and loan enterprise.

Loans Easy to Repay
Building and loan officials explain the growth of the organizations on the ground that they are meeting the need of the small home owners by providing loans that may be repaid in easy installments. The loans usually cover a high percentage of the value of the property, occasionally as high as 90 per cent. The officials point to the fact that a recent survey showed that the average discounts on second mortgages amount to 14.3 per cent, "which is far too great a burden to impose upon the home buyer and builder." The association, it is explained, eliminates the second mortgage problem, the problem of frequent renewals or lump sum payments of loans and the problem of excessive interest.

The American Savings, Building & Loan Institute has found that the amortized loan system of the associations is safe to a high degree. A recent survey indicated that only one loan out of 153 had been foreclosed by 89 associations and that losses were unusual even in case of foreclosure. In the middle Atlantic states, where loans are made on a high percentage of property values, there were only 37 foreclosures out of more than 24,000 loans in a period of 30 years.

"The basis of the building and loan business," says Frank A. Chase, general manager of the institute, "is systematic thrift expressed in periodic investment of stipulated sums, applied together with earnings thereon to the maturity of full payments of certain subscribed shares. In the case of the non-borrowing member, the shares are retired, and he is given the proceeds in cash, upon maturity; while in the case of the borrowing member the maturity of his shares cancels his mortgage indebtedness."

Preliminary meetings of the executive committee of the League of the American Society of Building and Loan Supervisors and of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, will be held June 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRODUCTS INCREASE
WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Products of manufacturing establishments in New Hampshire in 1923 had a value of \$333,125,000, a 35.2 per cent increase over the pending census value of 1921.

The Census Bureau's figures made public today showed that during the year an average of 75,324 wage earners were employed, an increase of 11.7 per cent. Wage payments for the year totaled \$79,074,000, a 16.5 per cent increase. Cotton goods manufacturing was shown to be the state's chief industry.

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"The Most Beautiful Store in Boston."
"It is Wonderful."
"Why, I had no idea they were going to have a store like this."
"A Fifth Avenue Store in Boston."
"It is 'classy'—but not showy."
"This store is a dream."
"It is the most convenient store to shop in I ever saw."

While the store is new and the fixtures are new, the prices are the same old prices—always as low as the lowest.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Corpus Christi, Texas
Special Correspondence

AN ELDERLY man, thin of face and figure, and insufficiently clad, approached the garbage can at the corner. Looking carefully first in every direction, he slipped his hand down into the trash and brought up an apple. Retreating then to the shelter of an awning, he began painstakingly to cut away the portion of the apple which seemed too impossible. At last the apple was ready, and the eagerness with which he bit into it, together with the shabbiness of his attire, made his needs pitifully apparent.

He thought himself unobserved, but across the street, on the broad stone steps of the Elks' Club, a young man paused in his jovial conversation with two of his fellows and gazed thoughtfully at the scene enacted under the awning. Excusing himself from his friends, he crossed the street to the elderly man's side. There was genuine comradeship in the way the younger man placed his arm about the old fellow's shoulders. It was as if he were saying, "You know, I have a Dad at home—and I'm strong for all Dads." For a moment the old man's shoulders straightened, as if in denial of his need. But the young man was persuasive, and a little later the two walked off together.

The observer can fill in this little story of brotherly love only by recording that a week later, on the same corner, the elderly man appeared again. But he was waiting for a street car this time, wearing not only a well-made suit and all that went with it, but a brand new air of hope and buoyancy. What did it matter if the clothes were a bit youthful of cut?

CAREFUL MAILING INVOKED
Greater care in addressing letters is urged by Roland M. Baker, Postmaster at Boston, who reports that from July 1, 1924, to June 1, 1925, letters containing \$68,923.71 in checks, money orders and drafts and \$842.35 in currency were received at the inquiry section of the Boston Post Office because of senders' failure to address envelopes properly.

Long
JEWELRY

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TRANSCOCEANIC AIR-PORT PLAN REVEALED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 6 (AP).—Proposals are being made to the town of Stratford by Dr. Armin de Muth, a New York engineer, for the acquiring of a large tract of meadow land, including water frontage on Long Island Sound, for the establishment of hangars, factory and boat harbor, in connection with a projected transoceanic air port, centralizing at Bridgeport, from which it is proposed to operate fast flying boats to British, European and other foreign points, carrying passengers, mail and freights, it has been learned here.

While the scheme is at present in an embryonic stage, preliminary negotiations have advanced so far as to show that there are no obstacles in the way of establishing the air port.

WAREHOUSE CHECK ON LIQUOR SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 6.—Mrs. John S. Lairy of Logansport, Ind., one of the delegates to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union international meeting at Edinburgh, Scotland, said before sailing that there are "three men who should stop liquor at its source. They can do it if they will face the situation as Lincoln faced slavery. The men are President Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and John G. Sargent, Attorney-General."

She said that the home brewer can be offset by education. "What we want is a check of all liquors withdrawn from warehouses, because that is where most of the liquor now in circulation comes from."

Houghton & Dutton

BOSTON

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

The Bride Who Is Trying to Keep Within Her Budget in Furnishing the New Home Should Visit Our Thrift House

This "Home Within a Store" is really a revelation of economy in furnishing a home—the sort of wise economy which shows the advisability of purchasing quality merchandise at moderate prices.

One of those "homey" livable rooms that sends a thrill through the heart of the real home-maker and extends a hearty welcome to the visitor. A remarkable example of what comparatively small outlay plus good taste and careful thought can do with an ordinary room. Here you can study at leisure the tasteful blending of tones, the correct placing of odd pieces, and the hundred and one little details that make for perfection in the arrangement of a living room.



The Living Room

One of those "homey" livable rooms that sends a thrill through the heart of the real home-maker and extends a hearty welcome to the visitor. A remarkable example of what comparatively small outlay plus good taste and careful thought can do with an ordinary room. Here you can study at leisure the tasteful blending of tones, the correct placing of odd pieces, and the hundred and one little details that make for

BOSTON TEXTILE
SHOW PLANNEDArt Club and Chamber of
Commerce Unite to Im-
prove Designs

For the purpose of encouraging original effort in design of textile fabrics, as well as to show local progress in this direction, a dual exhibition of textiles is projected by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, acting in conjunction with the Boston Art Club, from Oct. 7 to 24, inclusive. The collaboration of these organizations, it is considered, may mark the beginning of an era of co-operation between art and industry, with possibilities of considerable benefit.

Textile exhibitions in the past have emphasized the variety and serviceability of New England-made fabrics, but in the coming show, special and exclusive importance will be given to the artistic qualities of the materials in design, color, weave or any other quality which would place a fabric in the class of a work of art.

Artistic Merit Stressed

Directors of the Chamber express the belief that articles of foreign manufacture frequently receive preference over domestic products on the one ground of artistic merit; and they believe that possibilities of increased sales of New England products would result if continually greater thought is given to design. The exhibition will combine the best artistic examples of silks, linens, prints, brocades, velvets, etc., drawn from museums and private collections, together with the choicest products of local mills.

Plans also are being prepared to publish an illustrated catalogue with explanatory notes which will be an authoritative document and carry information regarding the exhibits far beyond the limits of New England. Thus, the exhibit will be unique and probably the first of its kind to be held here.

The Boston Art Club has given the use of its fine gallery for the exhibition. Exhibitors will be chosen by invitation and competent judges will

Among the Collectors

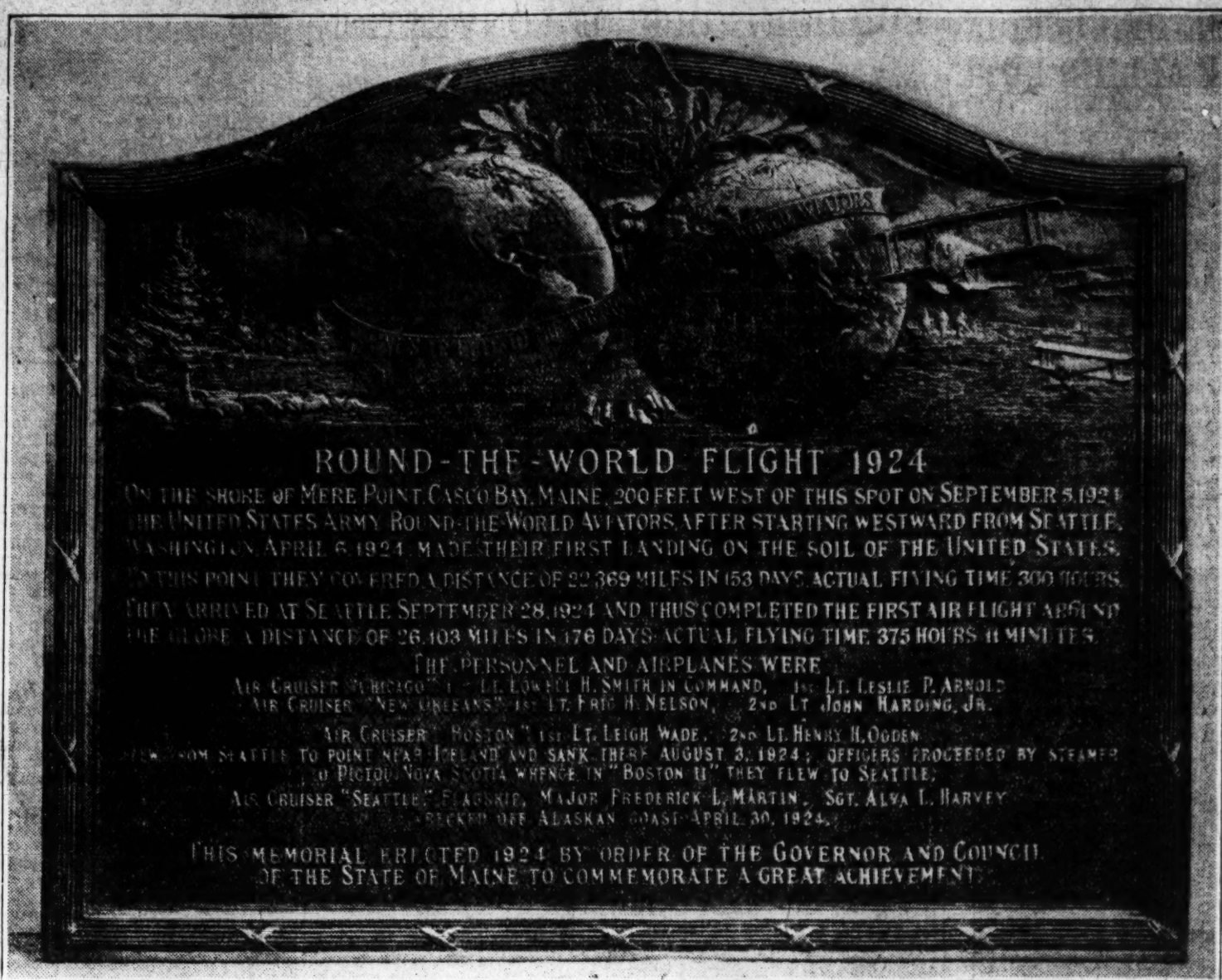
Among those who have agreed to lend examples of antique textiles from their collections are Yamanaka & Co., Mrs. Edward Greene, Mrs. Edgar Shaw and Carey Antiques. The committee in charge is as follows: Walter H. Kilham, architect, chairman; Royal B. Farnum, director of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, ex-vice-chairman; H. H. Clark, instructor in design at the Museum of Fine Arts School; Edwin J. Hipkiss of the Museum of Fine Arts; Walter Humphreys, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Homer E. Keyes, an official of the chamber and editor of Antiques; H. P. Macomber, secretary of the Arts and Crafts Society; H. E. Meserve, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Harley Perkins, art editor of the Boston Transcript; George A. Sagendorph, president of the Penn Metal Company; John A. Sweetser of the Boston Manufacturing Company.

C. F. HOVEY COMPANY
OPENS NEW BUILDING

Additional space was given the store of C. F. Hovey Company when its new six-story building at 39-41 Summer Street was opened. The entire street floor of the addition is given over to the Hovey radio store. Upper floors are given over to the new piano department, a new wallpaper department, new paint department and enlarged quarters for phonograph and sewing machine departments. There is a separate direct entrance on Summer Street to the radio store.

The opening of this addition, with its accompanying innovations in departments, is not alone an indication of the continued progress of the store which is now in its eighty-fifth year, but it marks a long step forward in its advancement into the field of house furnishing, and similar merchandising. Hovey's built its reputation as a dry goods and ready-to-wear store but in recent years it has added a variety of departments to keep in line with modern department store progress.

Tablet Marking the First Landing in United States of World Flyers



ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT 1924

ON THE SHORE OF MERE POINT, CASCO BAY, MAINE, 200 FEET WEST OF THIS SPOT ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1924, THE UNITED STATES ARMY ROUND-THE-WORLD AVIATORS AFTER STARTING WESTWARD FROM SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 6, 1924, MADE THEIR FIRST LANDING ON THE SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES. IN THIS POINT THEY COVERED A DISTANCE OF 22,369 MILES IN 153 DAYS, ACTUAL FLYING TIME 300 HOURS. THEY ARRIVED AT SEATTLE, SEPTEMBER 28, 1924, AND THUS COMPLETED THE FIRST AIR FLIGHT AROUND THE GLOBE, A DISTANCE OF 26,103 MILES IN 176 DAYS, ACTUAL FLYING TIME 375 HOURS 41 MINUTES.

THE PERSONNEL AND AIRPLANES WERE

AIR CRUISER "PETERSON" 1. LT. LEONARD H. SMITH IN COMMAND, 2d LT. LESLIE P. ARNOLD
AIR CRUISER "NEW HAVEN" 2. LT. FRANK H. NELSON, 2d LT. JOHN HARDING, JR.

AIR CRUISER "BOSTON" 3. LT. LEIGH WADE, 2d LT. HENRY H. BLODGEN

NEW HAVEN, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, AND SANK THERE AUGUST 3, 1924; OFFICERS PROCEEDED BY STEAMER TO PORTLAND, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AND FLEW TO SEATTLE.

AIR CRUISER "SEATTLE" 4. MAJOR FREDERICK L. MARTIN, SGT. ALVA L. HARVEY

SEATTLE, PORTLAND, AND SANK THERE APRIL 30, 1924.

THIS MEMORIAL ERECTED 1924 BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF MAINE TO COMMEMORATE A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Erected by State of Maine at Mere Point, Casco Bay, About Thirteen Miles Northeast of the City of Portland.

WESLEYAN HAS
CLASS REUNIONSGreat Gathering of Alumni
in Parade Preceding An-
nual Ball Game

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 6 (Special).—Wesleyan alumni in gala attire, fantastic and grotesque, paraded this afternoon in unprecedented numbers. The stated class reunions brought hundreds, the installation yesterday of Dr. James Lukens McConaughy as president brought more, and upon their arrival in the evening, following the last class sing by the senior class, there will be a university service, at which the theme will be "Wesleyan in China."

In recognition of the service of many Wesleyan alumni in that country, Monday morning commencement exercises will be held in the college chapel and in the afternoon Trinity will be Wesleyan's opponent in basketball.

Plays, pantomime, songs and costume dances form the program to be offered by the pupils of the Newton School for Girls, Waban, next Monday afternoon, on the Gifford LeClear estate.

Groups of Japanese and Russian students, and an amateur orchestra, in which every-day objects replace the accustomed instruments, form the musical portions of the program, developed under the direction of Miss Catherine S. Sweet, who has charge of music at the school. Scenes from "As You Like It," "Hansel and Gretel" and a French play, coached by Miss Clara Lewinthal and Miss Harriet Marcy, will be presented.

NANTASKET BEACH BOAT SOLD. Sale of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company's vessel, South Shore, to William M. Milk for probable use on the Hudson River excursion trips was recorded at the Maritime Division of the Customs House today.

This is the second boat which the Nantasket firm has disposed of this spring, the Miles Standish having been sold for similar duty.

Class day exercises were held this morning on the campus. Much of the morning was given over to meetings of organizations, particularly the Alumni council and the trustees and there were athletic contests between reunion classes.

Fraternity receptions will be held during the late afternoon and in the evening will come the class reunion banquet with an "1831" dinner in Fayerweather Gymnasium for members of non-reunion classes. Late in the evening the campus will be brilliantly illuminated for the band concert and sing for which the festive

NEWTON GIRLS' SCHOOL
TO PRESENT PROGRAM

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WORLD AVIATORS'
LANDING IS MARKEDMaine Erects Bronze Tablet
at Mere Point

PORTLAND, Me., June 6 (Special).—Maine has just erected at Mere Point, Casco Bay, a bronze tablet to commemorate the first landing on United States soil of the around-the-world American aviators.

The idea of erecting the tablet originated with Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine in 1924, who believed that this event of nationwide interest should be suitably commemorated. He obtained a deed to the State of a parcel of land so that the tablet could be properly located on a small reservation, and a state park has been laid out there, the memorial being placed in the center of the lot.

The bronze tablet is 29 1/2 in. x 37 in. and was made by the Gorham Company of Providence, R. I. It is fastened to a large granite boulder 8 ft. high by 1 ft. wide, the boulder being placed upon a solid concrete foundation extending 6 ft. below the surface. This boulder is most unusual, massive and picturesque, and was found about 1500 yards from the spot where it is now located.

The tablet represents Mere Point as it projects into Casco Bay, with the three airplanes rounding the point and descending to make their first landing. On the two hemi-

spheres at the top of the tablet, the name of each of the landing places of the aviators is given, and their course around the world thus is correctly charted.

The aviators and two airplanes that started from Seattle, but failed to complete the trip, are given proper credit for their part in the expedition and their record also is given on the tablet.

This memorial is the first one erected that contains a complete and accurate record of the flight, and the information was obtained from the War Department after considerable correspondence, so that its accuracy is vouched for.

CONSOLIDATED DIAMONDS. LONDON, June 6.—Consolidated Diamonds announced that an inter-producers agreement had been renewed, granting Consolidated an independent quota of 21 per cent until the end of 1925, also the right to contribute their share of a shortage of other producers' quotas. Consolidated expects to sell 1,680,000 diamonds this year.

EXCLUSIVE SILK LINGERIE. Ready to wear and made to order. TROUSSEAU A SPECIALTY. Mail orders filled. BERTHA KAUFMAN. 41 Winter St., Rm. 611, Boston.

SHORT'S ART STORE. 235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Open Evenings. St. James Theatre Block. PICTURES. FRAMED AND UNFRAMED. RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. Hand-Carved Swing Photo Frames. Fountain Pens. Stationery. Eversharp Pencils.

Magnolia Dining Room. 112 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open Daily 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Swedish and American Home Cooking. Special Sunday Dinner, 50c, 65c, 75c.

Mabel P. Howard CORSETIERE. Corsettes and Steppings, Brassieres, Hosiery, Tailored Silk Underwear. Open Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evenings. 274 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Back Bay 5254.

Chapin CORSETIERE. 208 Boylston Street, BOSTON, MASS. Telephone Back Bay 5128. Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed.

W. DAVIDSON Practical Furrier. Formerly with Martin Bates. Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought. Furs stored and insured. Fur garments made to order. 175 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

"Say it with Flowers" Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada. Penn. 124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 3310.

Radlo Reduction Sale Gowns. Coats, Sportswear, Hats. We feature Debutantes, Bridesmaids and Bridal Frocks. 186 Boylston St., 250 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

The Louise Clothes Shop. 37 Temple Place, Boston (Over T. D. Whitney's). LOUISE LEVENSAUER.

Unique Designs in Silverware for Wedding Gifts. TREFRY & POLLEY Jewelers. Corner Park and Beacon Streets, Boston, Mass.

Visit One of Boston's Most Artistic Tea Rooms and Sweet Shops. Catherine Gannon (Incorporated). Mass. Avenue at Boylston Street.

Here you are served the choicest of food with delicious ices, Sundaes or Sodas. Our Confections Are Unsurpassed.

Walk-Over Soft Calfskin Oxfords. A light weight oxford for summer wear. In Golden tan or Black Calfskin. \$8.50.

Walk-Over Shops. A.H. Howe & Sons. 170 Tremont St., Boston. 378 Washington St., Roxbury.

Warren Institution for Savings. Established 1829. 3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common, BOSTON. Put your savings into this strong bank and you will be getting financially stronger, instead of standing still or running behind.

Start a Savings Account Now. Next Interest Day June 16. Deposits over \$21,000,000. Surplus over \$1,674,000. Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%.

The Citizens and Southern Bank. MACON, GEORGIA. "Write us for information regarding resources of Central Georgia."

The Gift Shop. Hand-made Handkerchiefs, 50c to \$1.50. Hand-made Baby Caps, \$2.25. We appreciate Christian Science Monitor patronage. Mrs. M. T. Wise, Prop. FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA.

Birmingham's Dependable Store. Burger Phillips Co. Birmingham, Ala.

Shirly Paige Will Shop For You. Dear Friends: So many, many times you wish you had a friend you could trust to shop for you, make gift suggestions, answer all sorts of questions—that's why I have come to Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's to help you. If you live out of town just drop me a line and your wants will be filled in a jiffy. If you live or are visiting in Birmingham, simply phone me. Won't you let me be your helpful friend? SHIRLY PAIGE. LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FLAG DAY OBSERVANCE JUNE 14
IS PROCLAIMED BY GOVERNORMr. Fuller Calls States Citizenry to Support of Nation's
Ideals of Religious and Political Freedom—
Quotes Jacob Riis's Flag Tribute

Sunday, June 14, is designated as Flag Day throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in a proclamation issued by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. The proclamation follows:

One hundred and forty-eight years ago the Continental Congress adopted the national flag of our country and that emblem of a free people has come down to us through the years without change except the adding of a new star for each new state admitted to the Union.

Massachusetts, by legislative enactment has set apart the fourteenth day of June each year for the proper observance of this historic anniversary.

It is my privilege therefore to proclaim Sunday, June fourteenth, as Flag Day, and recommend the observance of the day by all the people of the Commonwealth in displaying the national colors and in such ways as are in keeping with the significance of the event which is commemorated.

Although we are, comparatively speaking, a young nation, our flag is one of the oldest national flags, being older than the colors of Great Britain, Spain, France, Germany, Italy and many other old world powers.

In an age of splendid material progress it is well that the spirit of patriotism, which in analysis means love of country and support of its ideals and principles, should be given the deep and thoughtful consideration to which this great moving force in the annals of mankind is entitled. Without it the most stirring pages of history would never have been written and the advancement of the human race would have been greatly retarded. The flag is the symbol of that spirit. It tells a story of an inspiring vision, of freedom, of sacrifice, of the realization of the aspirations of a mighty people. It tells the story of a development under its folds from a few struggling colonies to the great Union of today. It tells the story of a Nation established by men who above all else desired religious freedom, who fought and won political independence, who gave the colored man his liberty, who fought for the principles of freedom and democracy and turned back the tide of monarchical government forever.

There is a passage in the volume entitled "The Making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis, which is a beautiful tribute to the flag, and

which I wish every boy in Massachusetts might read. I have told the story of the making of an American. There remains to tell how I found out that he was made and finished at last. It was when I went back to see my mother once more and, wandering about the country of my childhood's memories, had come to the city of Eldorado. There I fell ill of a fever and lay many weeks in the house of a friend upon the shore of the beautiful Ceresund. One day when the fever had left me they rolled my bed into a room overlooking the sea. The sunlight danced upon the waves, and the distant mountains of Sweden were blue against the horizon. Ships passed under full sail up and down the great waterway of the nation. But the sunshine and the peaceful day bore no message to me. I lay moodily peering at the coverlet, sick and discouraged, and sore—I hardly knew why myself. Until all at once there sailed past, close inshore, a ship flying at the top the flag of freedom, blowing out one the breeze till every star in it shone bright and clear. That moment I knew. Gone were illness, discouragement and gloom. Forgotten weakness and suffering, the cautions of doctor and nurse. I sat up in bed and shouted, laughed and cried by turns, waving my handkerchief to the flag out there. They thought I had lost my head, but I told them no, thank God. I had found it, and my heart, too, at last. I knew then that it was my flag; that my children's home was mine, indeed; that I also had become an American in truth. And I thanked God, and, like unto the man sick of the palsy, arose from my bed and went home, healed."

Would that every American could appreciate as did Jacob Riis the significance of the flag and all that it means.

Gentlemen's Hats. of Every Description. Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed. HAND, the Hatter. 44 La Grange Street, Boston. Rear of Hotel Touraine.

Lamping-Nolan Special Branch. Main Office 45 Newbury St., Tel. B. B. 5174. Tel. B. B. 5313. Established 1895. LAMPING-NOLAN SPECIAL BRANCH. MARCEL WAVE. HAIRDRESSING. PERMANENT WAVE. MANICURING. OUR SPECIAL BRANCH. 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston (Catharine Building). DISCOUNT 10% FOR THE Professional Woman. Business Women. Artist Student.

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Birmingham's Dependable Store. Burger Phillips Co. Birmingham, Ala.

Shirly Paige Will Shop For You. Dear Friends: So many, many times you wish you had a friend you could trust to shop for you, make gift suggestions, answer all sorts of questions—that's why I have come to Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's to help you. If you live out of town just drop me a line and your wants will be filled in a jiffy. If you live or are visiting in Birmingham, simply phone me. Won't you let me be your helpful friend? SHIRLY PAIGE. LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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Before leaving for the Summer home—do see our new showings of Dresses, Bathing Suits, Hats, Suits, Coats, Scarfs, Sweaters, Stockings, Blouses, Skirts, Riding Tops. BOSTON. TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN.

MIAMI has been stamped "O.K." by Great corporations.

One of America's leading chain store companies has recently closed deals for six sites in the heart of Miami, paying top prices, its total investment running more than \$2,500,000.

The Florida Power & Light Co. (subsidiary of the General Electric) is spending \$6,500,000 this year on Miami public utilities.

The Bell Telephone Co. is spending 1,200,000 in extensions and new equipment in the Miami area this year.

Straus & Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Co., and other conservative financial institutions are putting up the money for Miami's enormous building program.

Great steamship companies—the Clyde, the Dimon, the Merchants & Miners, the Baltimore & Carolina, the Alexandria, and the Gulf & Southern—are making Miami a terminus or port of call.

Miami Shores today presents one of the great opportunities of the Miami district—a huge development—2800 acres in extent—being improved on a gigantic scale—lying just north of Miami with as much frontage on Biscayne Bay as has the entire parent city of Miami.

Write for full information. Miami Shores. 125 East Flagler Street, Miami, Fla.

European Ports Reveal Effect of American Immigration Ban

English Fill Quotas Well in Advance—Scottish and Irish Eager to Share in the Prosperity of the United States

To find out at first hand what has happened in Europe as a result of the drastic restrictions upon immigration to the United States, which became law a year ago, *The Christian Science Monitor* has sent a special representative to visit the chief ports of embarkation to report fully the opinion of officials and would-be emigrants. This report is contained in a series of eight articles which are now appearing daily.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

THE most interesting fact in connection with the new American immigration law is the discovery that on the basis of figures for the various countries after June 30, 1927, England, Ireland, and Scotland will contribute 51 per cent of the 150,000 new residents who will be annually permitted to enter the United States. This means a decided drop in the already small quotas of many other nations, but it assures to America a group of new citizens identical, or nearly identical, in thought, language, aspirations and ideals with the basic American stock.

An investigation as to the kind of people who are still leaving the British Isles for new homes in America after nearly 400 years of steady emigration reveals interesting things. The outstanding point is the fact that of the British, whose people have penetrated farther and made more impression on countries and peoples throughout the world than any other nation since the fall of the Roman Empire, Scotland sends America the very cream of its immigration.

The cannyness of the Scot is nowhere better illustrated than in his sizing up of present economic conditions in England and Scotland. He is too wise and too accustomed to giving value for value received to believe that an industrial system supported by the dolc on one hand, and by the British workers' policy of canny on the other, holds out any permanent prospect for steady employment or national prosperity. He is a keen student of human nature as well as of practical economics, and he is firmly convinced that the present Conservative Government of Great Britain will soon or late divorce itself from the present inherited system, and that when it does, it will be well for those who can to have placed the width of the Atlantic between them and their present homes.

Workers, Builders, and Savers
So the Scot turns to America and Canada, and every month the quota from the various consular districts in Scotland is filled with serious-minded, well-educated men and women. The men are skilled workers, almost to a man. They are carpenters, bricklayers, shipworkers, machine shop mechanics, railroad engineers, and the like. Every one of them, practically speaking, is ready and adequately equipped to step into a well-paying job in America or Canada, and to fit into the American scheme of life as smoothly as if his ancestors had lived in America for generations. They become workers, builders, and savers, much as the class of Germans did who emigrated to America 40 and 50 years ago.

There is another reason why the Scot wants to leave the rugged land of his birth, and it also concerns immigration, but in an unusual way. The truth seems to be that the Irish have captured Scotland. Things have not gone well for the working classes in Ireland for a long time. They have had to face the troubles of revolution and of interrupted and disjointed production. Nature has been unkind and crops have failed with a most disappointing regularity. Today, in the west of Ireland, there are whole areas where the people have not had a really square meal in months.

In former years, the people of these poverty-stricken districts used to eke out their yearly incomes by earning something as harvest workers in England. But England, for the last two or three years, has not been much more fortunate with its crops than Ireland, and there has been plenty of native labor to harvest whatever the fields gave. In turn, the Irish have gone to Scotland, but generally to become city dwellers and to accept jobs of the meaner sort at lower wages than the Scot has been willing to take. This movement has created serious problems for Scotland, especially in Glasgow, and it has provided a powerful impetus to the better class of Scotch worker in seeking to find a new environment across the sea.

The Irish who are going as emigrants

grants nowadays bear little resemblance to the typical Irish immigrant whose pick and clay pipe have been the chief stock-in-trade of the humorous papers for three-quarters of a century. The Irish who are going now are not the professional kind; they are young men and women, generally in their early twenties, willing to work and capable of the best that is in their race.

Ireland's troubles during the last few years, when the present young generation was passing through its formative years, seem to have convinced many of them that the economic laws which drove so many of their forefathers to the New World are again functioning and that their salvation depends on getting out. Fully three-fourths of them have received assistance in some way from America in financing their trip to America and in getting established there.

That there should be such pressure to get out of Ireland is easily understandable in a country which depends for 80 per cent of its national income on agriculture. And that the pull of relatives and friends overseas is powerful is shown by the fact that between 1857 and 1891, 4,357,834 Irish people left Ireland for the United States, a number greater than the entire population of the country today.

English, Less Urgent

The present quota for the British Isles is divided thus: Great Britain and the North of Ireland 34,007 and the Free State 28,567. After June 30, 1927, when the two together will have about 76,000, the Free State quota will be proportionately much larger.

In England itself the desire to go to America seems not as urgent as in Scotland and Ireland, but is nevertheless strong enough to exhaust the quota far in advance. For instance, the London consular district has a monthly quota of 250. The total to the end of the present fiscal year has long been exhausted and 1800 applications are on file for the year 1925-26.

The type of English who are seeking to go to the United States is, on the whole, very high. Many have concluded that their economic future in England is doubtful for much the same reasons that are impelling the Scotch to emigrate. An hour spent in the American consulate in London watching these people apply for visas will convince any one that they are desirable new citizens and that they represent the type who really want to work. As a rule they are going "on their own" and are not crossing to join relatives.

Foreign Born Applicants

There are a great many people in England who want to go to the United States who do not qualify under the British Isles quota. The law only recognizes the country of birth in granting visas, and there are many thousands who came to England during the war and the years that followed it to escape the troubles of the Continental countries. Thousands of Russian Jews are in this class. They want to go to America, but the Russian quota, which is only 2248, is filled for years ahead.

An example of the working of the law, which American officials abroad believe will be eventually changed, came to the notice of the writer in London. A rabbi of Russian birth applied for a visa last August. He came within the preference class because he is undoubtedly a genuine rabbi, with an offer from a synagogue in Brooklyn which has agreed to pay him \$125 a month—a fortune to him if he can get to the United States. He has visited the consulate pretty nearly every day since the date of his first application and the time is approaching when his number will be reached and he be allowed to sail. As soon as he reaches America he plans to comply with all the formalities of the law as to citizenship and to then bring over his wife and 10 minor children, whose education it will then be the duty of the taxpayers of Brooklyn to undertake.

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To enhance the smart woman's enjoyment of this out-door season, B. Altman & Co. present

For Tennis . . .

Balbriggan Jumper Frocks, with short sleeves at	\$16.50 upward
Balta White Buck Rubber-soled Oxfords, with alligator calf-skin trimmings	\$11.50
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Tennis Covers	1.00 & 1.25
Championship Tennis Balls, per dozen	5.00

For Beach and Surf

Bathing Suits	\$4.75 to 85.00
Beach Robes	4.90 to 39.00
Bathing Suit Bags	1.25 to 3.50
Bathing Caps	25c. to 7.50
Bathing Slippers	95c. to 2.15
Cretonne Parasols	2.95 to 16.50
Beach Umbrellas	7.75

The Meadowbrook Six-piece Ensemble

occupies little space in vacation luggage yet provides a smart variety of sports costumes at \$100.00

The New "Hermetite" Raincoat

Light-weight, odorless and rainproof,	\$11.75
Hats to match	4.50

For Golf . . .

Shower-proofed Balbriggan Jumper Frocks at	\$32.50, 39.00
Balta Tan Leather Oxfords, with crepe rubber soles at	\$9.50
Novelty Lisle Hose	2.95 upward
"Vari-size" collapsible and adjustable velvet hats	\$10.50
Golf Clubs	each 2.00 to 12.00
Golf Bags	1.10 to 30.00
Golf Balls	per dozen 5.75, 8.35, 11.25
Golf Umbrellas	5.50, 8.75
Rest Sticks	10.75 to 18.50

For Motoring . . .

Travel Coats	\$29.00 to 75.00
Two-piece Tweed Suits	35.00
Snug Felt Hats	7.90
Motor Cases	5.25 to 45.00
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Summer Motor Robes	10.50 to 55.00
Motor Pillows	5.50 & 8.50

For Hiking . . .

Tweed or Linen Knickers, variously priced at	\$5.95 to 10.50
Tailored Tuck-in Madras Shirts	3.75
Shaker-knit Coat Sweaters	9.75, 11.50
Felt "Vagabond" Hats	8.75, 10.50
Elk Leather Oxfords in moccasin style,	5.25
High Shoes in the same style	6.00

Complete assortments of Sports Clothes and Sports Accessories for Men will be found in various Departments throughout the Store

An Unusual Opportunity

Luxurious Couch Hammocks

including our exclusive "Marvel-Ease"

at large concessions from former prices

These well-made and splendidly upholstered hammocks are not only restful but will add a decorative touch to the veranda or lawn.

Fourth Floor

A Final Clearance Sale

High-grade Cotton Dress Fabrics

representing this season's imported and American-made novelties

at one-third original prices

Price range from 65c. to \$1.75 per yard

First Floor

Splendid Values in

Women's Costume Slips

Of radium silk in tailored style with hip shirring or plait at back.

\$4.50

Of superior quality crepe de Chine or radium silk, variously trimmed, with plait at back.

\$6.50

Both with shadow-proof hem, in white or flesh.

Sizes 36 to 46—Second Floor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



PORTUGAL LACKS TRADING FUNDS

Country Fertile, and Is Rich With Minerals That Need Exploitation

LISBON, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Secolo, one of the most important of Portuguese dailies, referring to the international policy of Portugal, says that the United States of America's modern spirit and good organization in all branches of activity causes its influence to be felt in nearly all European countries. In spite of this, it continues to be one of the great nations most aloof from Portugal, although the latter is its nearest European neighbor.

Owing to an innate affinity of spirit, the Portuguese manifest a special sympathy for France, but it has been also proved beyond doubt that they have a great esteem and admiration for the American people. Among the aristocracy this is not so noticeable, but to the population in general the Americans feature as possessing the virtues of the English without most of their conventional customs. The American democracy may be said to represent to this people the ideal civilization of modern times.

The relations between the two countries are very limited. Very few Americans visit this country and the colony is extremely small, for very few citizens of the States reside here. American literature is quite unknown, if we except a few magazines which now and then appear in the bookshelves' windows. The same may be said of plays, even comic opera and revues, which are much appreciated in this country, and are signed by authors of every nationality, but rarely hail from the other side of the Atlantic. In great part the products of American activity are unknown. Even American films, which fill the rest of the world's picture palaces, have only a limited production here, and get here very late. American wheat is the one important article imported. The exports from Portugal to the States are also very restricted.

An Excellent Field
And yet Portugal may be considered an excellent field for American activities. There is much to be done and explored. Although fertile and very productive, its railroad communications are scarce and very defective. Minerals are plentiful, but the deposits are, for the most part, unexplored. The roads are all in a deplorable condition. The lack of productive enterprise leads the population to emigrate to avoid inevitable starvation. Industry, undeveloped through lack of capital, exists under the protection of customs tariffs. The lack of capital that the State suffers from is reflected in industry, agriculture, and in fact in all the vital necessities of the country.

Portugal is the third colonial power in the world and possesses great and varied sources of wealth. The lack of financial support and a reduced Portuguese population render worse than useless, for the budgets always present huge deficits. The agricultural departments, chiefly from shortage of labor, show an ever-increasing lack of production. It must be noted that if the Portuguese colonies are poorly populated, the same occurs in Portugal, whose entire population is about the same as that of the city of London.

It is not only in the colonies and provinces that there is much to be done, but in Lisbon, the first port of the Old World, which ought to be the "Quay of Europe" and is far from possessing the modern advantages it deserves as one of the most beautiful European cities.

Nothing in City Up to Date
There are no big modern hotels worthy of the name; the means of transport are insufficient, the places of amusement rare and of third-rate quality; the charges for hiring motor cars or carriages are higher than in any other European city. There is a great lack of houses, and the greater part of those that were being built are not being finished for want of capital.

The banks do not make discounts nor loans; they only advance funds on condition of their directors participating in the profits of the transaction or enterprise. Private individuals lend money on mortgage at 25 and 30 per cent per annum. Business makes no progress, and the same happens with commerce in general, agriculture, manufacture and exports and imports.

Portugal is suffering from lack of capital. It is difficult to foresee how its financial and economic problems will be solved, unless it is aided by some other nation of a different race, who will inspire it with the ideas and activity necessary for a nation to develop and prosper.

It must be confessed that all these troubles do not seem to affect the natural light-heartedness and blithe disposition of the Portuguese people. After their day's work, they flock to the fairs or "movies," and whenever there is any popular festival—and these are many and frequent—dances are organized in the streets, songs sung to the accompaniment of the legendary Portuguese "guitarra" and the crackle of skyrockets and fireworks. There is no money but plenty of laughter, the inconsequent laughter of people who, like their Arab ancestors, put their faith in fate or destiny—and do not worry about tomorrow.

VIENNA DOUBLES POPULATION
VIENNA, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Vienna doubled its population in two days, and during this period passed from sixth city of the world to hold fourth place. Normally, Vienna has a population of approximately 1,850,000, but recently this rose to 3,700,000.

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Badworthy Farm, Malmsmead, an Unchanged and Peaceful Scene in the Heart of Lorna Doone Country



Photograph © Photocrom, London

CZECHS OPPOSE SOVIET PACT

Recognition Is Fought Because of Communism in Russia

VIENNA, May 21 (Special Correspondence)—Three recent incidents focus attention for the moment on Czech-Soviet relations. The Communist strike in the Ostrava mining basin, inspired for political reasons by Moscow, has just terminated in a dismal failure; the National Democrats, through a speech just made by their leader, remain adamant in their opposition to recognition of the Soviets; and the Soviet commercial representative in Prague has just delivered himself of some extraordinary figures respecting Czech-Soviet trade.

The National Democrats have consistently opposed the recognition of the Soviets. Dr. Kramarsh, former Premier, and now heading this right wing of the Czech parliamentary forces, said a few days ago at Bratislava that "a reconstruction of the Russian economic power was a sine qua non of the resurrection of the economic existence of Europe." He declared, however, that the Bolsheviks were doing everything to make this impossible and that "Communism was incompatible with an economically strong Russia." He opposed a commercial treaty with Russia as long as the Communists ruled the ship, but when they had been rejected he stood for an alliance "with these Slav brothers" of the real Russia.

Dr. Benes Favors Recognition
Such unconditional opposition would seem to preclude for the moment Czech recognition of the Soviets, although it has seemed very near several times during the past few months.

Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is openly in favor of Soviet recognition, but his hands are tied, as he has frankly admitted on more than one occasion. The new commercial treaty with Poland, while construed on one hand by the enemies of Czechoslovakia as a step taken against Russia, is, notwithstanding, a step toward Russia from Dr. Benes' viewpoint. In a recent speech in Parliament on foreign affairs, the Foreign Minister said: "For us, it is naturally the guarantee of transit to Russia which is of first importance." He was referring to the Polish treaty, and it is known that he has for some time wanted to obtain the assurance of such transit across Galicia, as Russia is becoming every day a more important market for Czech goods.

Dr. Benes might well take as his text for the defense of immediate Soviet recognition a few figures from a statement made by Mr. Lomovsky, Soviet commercial representative at Prague. According to Mr. Lomovsky, Czech exports to Russia from 1921 to 1923 did not pass \$1,000,000; it rose for 1923 and 1924 to more than \$3,000,000, and from Oct. 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925, it had reached about \$6,000,000. Czech imports from Russia during this last-mentioned period were only \$114,000.

In other words, exports to Russia are 52 times the imports from Russia. Mr. Lomovsky was of the opinion that this was a regrettable state of affairs, especially since other European nations, like Great Britain

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DOONES POSSESS COUNTRYSIDE on Eve of Blackmore Centenary

Novelist Peopled His Home Valley With Characters Who Draw Many Visitors to the West of England

ONE hundred years will have passed on June 7 since the eyes of Richard Doddridge Blackmore opened on the world, and the world is celebrating the centenary of the great event, for Blackmore was the author of "Lorna Doone," which is accounted by some the tenderest love story in the English language. In a house he had built for himself at Twickenham he pursued the double calling of market-gardener, sending to Covent Garden his home-grown peaches, nectarines, pears, and strawberries, and that of a novelist. "Lorna Doone" was Twickenham born, in the sense that it was written there; but its real home was the beautiful west of England country where Blackmore's own boyhood and youth were spent.

"Lorna Doone" was largely imagination; but it had a certain foundation in fact, in the doings of a lawless family in the neighborhood of Malmsmead and what is now known as the "Doone Valley." An occasional native may be found to say he "doesn't believe rightly there be no such place," but the majority of natives in those parts are only too glad to assist the tourist in the task of identification, and make a little profit on the job. "Lorna Doone" is almost as much a magnet for money there as "Shakespeare" is at Stratford.

The Long Pale Slide of Water
No matter how you come, get to Malmsmead first, where "the Badworthy Water runs into the Lyn, and makes a real river of it," and start afoul to attack the Doone stronghold. And call it "Badger" as you go, or be accounted ignorant on the spot! Follow the path for a mile or more along the banks of Badger stream (both the proper spelling), and then on the right you come to a smaller stream bursting across your path from a picturesque dell. Here

ROOSEVELT ARCHITECT CHOSEN
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 6—The New York State Roosevelt Memorial will be designed by John Russell Pope of New York City, it has been announced by George N. Pindar, secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Commission. Seventeen architects were considered by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History. Its location, as decided over a year ago, will be on Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

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below it. This is the true center of the "Lorna Doone" country.

The greatest event of all, to lovers of the famous story, is the fact (as it might be called) that Oare church is where Carver Doone shot Lorna on her bridal morn. All fiction, you will say; not a bit of it, for the local guide will show you the identical window through which the shot was fired.

Which shows again how Lorna Doone is making history in her own country, and how grateful we should feel toward Blackmore, her inventor, in the centenary year of his birth.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION POSTPONES DRY POLL

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 5 (Special)—The American Hotel Association has deferred, until another year at least, the question of polling its membership regarding any modification of the Volstead Prohibition Act. This was announced here by J. F. Shea of San Francisco, executive secretary, at the opening of the organization's annual meeting at the Hotel Broadmoor.

Though Frank A. Dudley of Niagara Falls, N. Y., president, had asked the secretary to send out questionnaires on prohibition, Mr. Shea stated that because of the importance of the subject and the time required to carry out the investigation, it would not likely come up before next year's annual meeting.

Some 300 hotel men of the United States and Canada are registering for the convention.

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LORD GLENNAVY DEFENDS ACTION

Ruling Legislation Out of Order Said to Be Beyond Power of Individual

DUBLIN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—A striking scene recently occurred in the Senate of the Irish Free State in connection with a resolution which the Government brought before Dail Eireann some months ago to change Standing Orders, so as to make the introduction of certain legislation impossible.

When this resolution went to the Senate, the chairman of that body, Lord Glenavy, at once ruled it out of order, on the ground that the procedure was unconstitutional and contrary to Standing Orders.

The right to obtain certain legislation was a constitutional right, and it could not be infringed except by specific legislation. It could not be infringed by mere resolutions that could not be challenged in the courts of law. This made it impossible for the Government to proceed upon the lines it had intended.

Chairman's Right Questioned
Since the Government is not directly represented in the Senate, it became necessary for it to proceed through one of the senators; and accordingly, some weeks ago notice of motion was handed in by Senator Westropp Bennett, declaring that the chairman had no right or authority to declare any matters as being contrary to the Constitution, or infringing thereof. In his supporting speech he argued that to rule on a matter of unconstitutionality was a sole prerogative of the courts and not of any individual of the Senate or of Dail Eireann, no matter what his position.

This raised an extraordinarily interesting debate on the fundamentals of constitutional law, during which Lord Glenavy left the chair in order to argue his case from the floor of the House. The chairman, he said, was constituted the sole judge of order; and if the senator's motion were carried, the inevitable result would be chaos and confusion. Supporting a senator should put down a motion dispensing with the oath binding on senators by the Constitution. Was a chairman not entitled to rule this out of order?

Committee to Be Appointed
It had been argued that only the courts could rule on matters of constitutionality. That was right in matters of law. No chairman had the right to rule as unconstitutional any bill or section of a bill, for that was a piece of legislation that could come under the challenge of the courts. But if a mere resolution were substituted for the ordinary course of legislation, so ousting the function of the courts, the chairman would rule on the point of constitutionality, not on the constitutionality of legislation, where he had no function, but on the constitutionality of the procedure adopted.

After a long and learned debate, it was finally decided that a small committee should be appointed to act with the chairman when any matter arose in which he would be compelled to advise that an unconstitutional procedure was under review. Thus, what is in effect an addition to constitutional machinery of much moment to the future of the Free State has been made, by way of a constitutional court.

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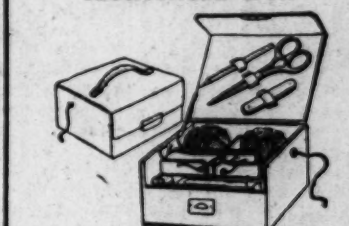
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Washable chamois, hand-sewn, stitched with black, one button \$3.85

Men's Grey Silk, one-clasp \$1.75

Motor gloves, palm of grained buck, natural shade, back of tan capeskin, ventilated, one-clasp \$3.00

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lord Bute and His Son

A Prime Minister and His Son. Edited by the Hon. Mrs. S. Stuart Wortley. With introduction by the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd. London: John Murray, 18s. net.

SPEAKING lately at the unveiling of the memorial in Hyde Park to that great nationalist, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Bute, who was a close friend of the Prime Minister, like wild birds, ought to be protected. It is probable that, had he been there, John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, for a short period was at the head of King George III's Government, would have been heartily in accord with him. For on the heads of few public men has such abuse been heaped. He was a Scot, and in the eighteenth century, in the eyes of many Englishmen besides Doctor Johnson, to hail from north of the Tweed was a sort of crime. He was the King's personal friend, and that meant that it was easy for those who would to hurl the reproachful word "favorite" at him. Worst of all, his rise to office meant the retirement of William Pitt, who was not only a great statesman but a popular idol.

The larger part of Mrs. Stuart

Wortley's interesting volume, however, deals not with Bute himself but with his son, Sir Charles Stuart, a soldier whose military abilities were, according to so high an authority as Mr. John Fortescue, second to those of none of his time. Stuart fought with distinction in the War of Independence, as to the justice of which, being bred in the strictest Tory faith, he had of course no misgivings, and the letters which he sent across the Atlantic to his devoted father are full of details which make them valuable historical documents.

Of equal interest is his later correspondence, when he conducted the expeditions to Corsica and Minorca, which were among England's principal contributions to the first phase

of the long war against revolutionary France. His operations in the Mediterranean brought him into contact with many of the great sailors who made that time the heroic age of English seamanship, and among his correspondents were Keith, St. Vincent, and Nelson.

But those who have no special taste for the history of warfare will find their greatest pleasure in the more private and personal letters which Mrs. Stuart Wortley gives, especially in those of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lady Bute's mother, a princess of letter writers, and in those of Lady Louisa Stuart, Scott's friend. The honest sense of the one and the intimate humor of the other are equally delightful.

The Gateway of Palestine

The Gateway of Palestine: A History of Jaffa. By S. Tolkowsky. New York: A. C. Boni. \$2.

THE name Jaffa (in Hebrew Yapho; in Arabic Yafa) is of Phoenician origin; there are two etymologies adduced. According to one, it means "the beautiful"; according to St. Gregory of Nazianus it signifies "the observatory of gladness." A happy twin, beauty and truth, the middle ages calls it. It has been associated with it through the ages. An Egyptian traveler, 32 centuries ago, writes Mr. Tolkowsky, in his preface, "praises the charm of its gardens; a Jewish pilgrim of the middle ages calls it 'the Beauty of the Sea'; and the French poet, Lamartine, writing at the beginning of the last century, describes it as 'a perfect abode for a man' . . . who desires nothing but a place in the sun." That place in the literary sun to which the city is entitled Mr. Tolkowsky aims to give to it in a volume plentifully illustrated with interesting and rare views, with

documentary photographs and a historical text which traces the story of the place from the earliest days down to our own time.

An Amphitheater-City. A vast amphitheater-city it is, with the houses rising tier on tier up the steep slopes of the promontory between yellow dunes stretching north and south along the shore, and the odor of oranges in the air.

"Long rows of cypresses, designed to screen the fruit-trees from the sea-winds, cut dark lines across the emerald expanse of leaves which here and there is studded with the red, flame-colored, star-shaped blossoms of the pomegranate."

Here are the solid foundations of a fertile soil, the strategic location on a jutting cliff, the beauty of setting, to make of Jaffa a boon to the farmer, a center of commerce, a military stronghold. Indeed, these are the features that have made its history. Nations have fought for it as for a rare prize. "No other city, perhaps," relates the author, "has been so often besieged, captured, sacked, destroyed, and rebuilt." Yet, as he avers in explanation of a volume that will prove delightful to all students of sacred lore, the glory of Jerusalem has so far outshone the strength and beauty of Jaffa as to cause it, in literature, to be eclipsed.

A Long History

A long and interesting history he gives us, tracing the city from its very inception, through the days of the Pharaohs, the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Jews, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Franks, Turks, and, eventually, to the recent years of the British occupation and mandate. The mere list of different nationalities that have held the pre-

vious spot suggests the romance that is associated with it and the interest that must ever attach to it. Tolkowsky's book is not only a readable account. It is based on scholarly research and sustained by a fine literary sympathy. With the increased enthusiasm for travel in Palestine, and with the growing importance of the settlements there, the book will prove a mine of information and pleasure to those who contemplate a journey or desire more detailed information about the gateway to the province of their studies.

Building and Loan Associations

Elements of the Modern Building and Loan Association. By Horace F. Clark. Ph.D., and Frank A. Chase. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

ASCHOLARLY and readable description of the building and loan association, its genesis, its character and functions, its progress and ideals, has here been prepared by competent hands with gratifying

thoroughness and clarity. A textbook for students, a reference book for those engaged in building and loan association activities, and a guide for groups planning to commence such activities, the volume should prove abundantly informative and highly valuable.

The object of the authors is stated to be to explain the building and loan association system, and to lay down rules for maintaining the system on a high plane. The subject is comprehensively covered, logically arranged and simply presented, with supplementary tables of statistics and graphic charts for the use of painstaking students; while the co-operative purpose and ethical ideals which marked the original conception and early growth of local building and loan associations are convincingly evident in the statements and general quality of the work.

Following a definition and description of the building and loan association, an informative chapter is devoted to describing the various forms of banking and investment institutions serving the public, and the place of the building and loan association among them. The various association plans that have developed are discussed, compared, and criticized. Details as to kinds of shares in use, organization of associations and duties of officers, and administrative policies and practices are set forth in successive chapters with great thoroughness. Federal and state laws regulating the business activities involved, including taxation and exemption from federal income taxes, are followed by talks to prospective buyers or builders of homes.

An interesting history of the inception and growth of the building and loan associations, through the period of disrepute caused by maladministration, through the last decade of renewed growth, with a glance into the future under the modern system of leagues of local associations, concludes the volume, to which an appendix of condensed useful information, a glossary of terms, and an alphabetical index of contents are added.

Following the form of modern textbooks, each chapter has appended a list of special and general references to other books containing further detailed treatment of the subjects correlated for the use of students. This work, however, should be easily read by others than trained students. In both conception and execution it is to be commended to readers interested in the important subject which its title announces.

The Anglo-American Year Book. 1925 (London: The American Chamber of Commerce. 15s. \$4) is full of information for English people interested in America as well as for Americans resident in Great Britain. To the man doing business between the two countries it must be a necessity. Horace Lee Washington, American Consul-General in London, contributes an introduction in the absence of Ambassador Houghton in America. The book forms a valuable medium for advancement of friendship and understanding between Britain and America. As the editors say in their foreword: "It is significant of the extent of America's peaceful penetration of the British Isles that more material had to be omitted from, than it was found possible to include in, the year's summary of events."

Grammar Without Groans

Is It Good English? by John O'London. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

TO MEN, women and grammarians, runs the dedication, but the author on the very first page of his preface disclaims the suggestion that grammarians are not human. Later, though, he intimates, with some reason, that their terminology is enough to drive the student to the dogs, grammatically. So he proceeds to "debunk" grammar, using notes that have appeared for the last five years in the London weekly that bears his name.

And right well he does it. Early in the volume, for example, he takes up that bugaboo, the split infinitive, showing convincingly enough that there are instances where clarity is served by violating the pedants' rule. He might have made it even clearer perhaps, if he had explained that the notion that an adverb must never separate "to" and the verb has no better foundation than the fact that in Latin the infinitive is expressed by one word. Since English is not Latin, why should it obey Latin forms, any more than it should follow the German by putting as many words as possible between the auxiliary and the participle?

Here, and throughout, the author applies common sense to the problems of grammar. The sanction of good writing for him is clarity, and the test of grammatical rules, whether they tend to clear and accurate expression. He argues "grammar without groans." He has scant sympathy for those who would require us to say, "There is not any doubt" for "There is no doubt." The man who says, "I expected to have plowed my hands last Tuesday" is urged simply to clear up his muddy thinking. And the author earns the warm gratitude of those who have some regard for form when he denounces as "grossly incorrect" the use of "like" as a conjunction in the sense of "as."

Yet sometimes Mr. O'London seems, to the present reviewer, to lean a little too far backward in his conservatism. For example, the use of "forever" as the word he thinks cannot be justified any more than "forgood." Usage appears to be against him here. Again, he insists on "in," not "under," the circumstances. His position is correct, of course, if one looks only at the literal meaning of the Latin original, \$1.

but is it not a little pedantic, in view of long usage?

Sometimes, too, there are perhaps better reasons than those adduced by Mr. O'London when he is unquestionably right. In the matter of "who" and "whom," for example: The author rightly enough declares correct the sentence, "Dempsey will beat whoever fights him," but, at the risk of being classed as not human, we would point out that it is correct for a much better reason than the rule of "attraction." The simple fact is that "whoever" is the subject of "fights," and the clause "whoever fights him," not the word "whoever," is the object of the verb "beat." Similarly, he fails to bring out that the reason the sentence "Dempsey will beat whomever he fights" is correct is that "whomever" is the subject of "fights" and "he" is the object of "beats." But such minor shortcomings are few. For the most part the book is an admirable guide to those who need guidance through the tangle of grammatical and rhetorical technicalities.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Thus far, by J. C. Smith. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Blossoms on the Straight Ahead Road, by Genevieve Thomas Wheeler. Kansas City, Mo.: Franklin Hudson Publishers.

Elements of the Modern Building and Loan Association, by Horace F. Clark and Frank A. Chase. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

St. Mary, by D. H. Lawrence. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

A Manual of Style, used at the University Press, Chicago, Ill. \$1.

The New History and the Social Studies, by Harry Elmer Barnes. New York: The Century Company. \$4.

Gladly, by A. J. Macneil. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Society Women of Shakespeare's Time, by Violet A. Wilson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

A Player Under Three Reigns, by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

Que Vadimus! by E. E. Fournier d'Albe. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The Story of Zionism

Zionism, by Leonard Stein. London: Ernest Benn. 6s. net.

SO MANY people were disappointed by the results of the Paris Peace Conference that there is a general inclination, except perhaps in France and the new countries of central Europe, to consider the peace treaties as devoid of any redeeming features. If one can study these treaties with detachment, however, they are found to contain a number of provisions which should help us on the road to lasting peace. The Covenant of the League of Nations is, of course, the principal constructive achievement of the Peace Conference, but the provisions for the protection of national minorities and the establishment of the National Home for Jews in Palestine should both help to counteract the bad features which are so frequently held up in condemnation of the treaties as a whole.

Writes With Authority

Mr. Leonard Stein, in view of his position as secretary in London of the Zionist organization, writes with authority. His book is intended presumably less for the Zionist than for the casual reader, who wonders, for example, what all this trouble about the Jewish University on Mt. Scopus really means. In some respects, therefore, it is disappointing that more than half the book is given up to a rather involved history of the Zionist movement and of the Jewish colonization of Palestine before the war.

Not many people, perhaps, realize how persistently the Jews have clung throughout the ages to the idea of an ultimate return to Palestine. Still less do they realize that the Zionist movement dates back to the first Zionist congress in 1897. For years there was no definite prospect of the foundation of a national home, but there were serious practical reasons for holding out to the Jews the promise of a Jewish state. "Nothing less potent than an idea could transport a people en masse from one part of the world to another. Let the Jews be convinced that the prophetic visions with which the world's history ceased to fortify themselves were at last to become realities, and they would assuredly respond. Palestine was a magic name." Respond they did, and no one can fail to be impressed by the steady flow of money which came, not only from men like Baron Edmond de Rothschild and Baron Hirsch, but also from the humble Jew of the Ghetto, to assist the pioneer Jewish colonists in the Holy Land.

The Balfour Declaration. For the non-Jewish reader, however, "Zionism" becomes important only with the Balfour Declaration—Lord Balfour's famous letter of Nov. 2, 1917, declaring that "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." One feels that Mr. Stein could have made his book a great deal more interesting had he devoted more space to the development of

this national home, which is, after all, one of the most interesting colonization experiences the world has seen.

Although "Zionism" is written from a propagandist point of view, Mr. Stein has the happy gift of being able to understand the feelings of his opponents. He has every sympathy with the apprehension of the Arabs lest they be ousted by Jewish immigrants, but at the same time he succeeds in convincing his reader that many of their fears are quite unfounded. Immigration is strictly controlled—far too strictly according to most Zionists—and every possible care has been taken, both by the local government and by the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission, which meets each year to examine the progress report of Palestine, to prevent Jewish employment at the expense of the Arabs. The work that is done by Jewish immigrants is work that would not otherwise have been done, and that should ultimately bring considerable prosperity to Palestine.

2000 Settled on Land

So far only some 2000 Jews have been permanently settled on the land, out of the 50,000 who have immigrated since the armistice, but the Zionist Organization is developing agricultural education and research, especially through its Agricultural Institute at Tel-Aviv. But this small proportion of farmers does not mean, as so many people have feared, that the other immigrants live by the rather shady financial dealings which have distinguished certain Jews in eastern Europe.

On the contrary, \$5,000,000 has been invested in the industrial development of Palestine and 150 new industrial undertakings of one sort and another have recently been launched. Haifa has its vegetable oil factory, its power-driven flour mill, its cement factory and its salt works, and Jaffa is producing bricks and tiles, while a silk factory is under construction. Throughout the country the Jews are showing industrial capabilities which they have seldom had the opportunity to show in eastern Europe.

Mr. Leonard Stein says very little about the feelings of the Arabs, but this is possibly because he desires to avoid controversy.

The non-Jewish, and not very well informed, reader of "Zionism" will be grateful for the details Mr. Stein gives him, but he will lay the book down with a feeling of regret that the space given to the cold historical facts of Zionism was not devoted to a more colored and a more poetic account of the amazing development of the National Home for the Jews.

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Opinions of Mr. McFee

Swallowing the Anchor, by William McFee. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

WILLIAM MCFEE, seaman and author, is a man of decided opinions, not all of them popular, but most of them just, at least, justified in him. For this reason a book of essays and criticisms by him is of vast interest. "Swallowing the Anchor" is to a great extent autobiographical in that, as he says all authors should, he writes of what he knows, and in the course of his wanderings through the seven seas he has lived a life varied and eventful, has heard and seen much, and has thought deeply and straight. The results in print are thoughtful, interesting and forceful.

Especially is he interested in the ethics of men's actions, both as individuals and as members of a race or group. Born in Canada, brought up in England, he has quite recently forsaken allegiance to the British Crown and become an American citizen. His reasons for so doing form an absorbing paper in this volume. He was moved not by an overwhelming love for America and all things American, but by the quite calm and logical conclusion that if he was to continue to benefit by the advantages of living in America he should, at least, respond by taking on the duties

and responsibilities of citizenship. It is his contention that a man who changes his nationality lightly and easily has little innate nationality to change. No doubt this is true, and no doubt so dispassionate and ethical a cause for changing as Mr. McFee's tends to make a conscientious citizen, who can be counted on to pay his taxes with due promptitude and not to disgrace the land of his adoption. Still, isn't there something to be said for the man who changes his allegiance at the urging of more sentimental reasons?

But this very quality of calm argument on the part of the author is what gives his work value. He writes of what he is interested in, and at no time insists he is right and tries to bludgeon his readers into agreeing. He has a quality of irony, modified by a whimsical humor, that is pleasing.

In telling his impressions of America he has brought out frankly the phases of American life that annoy him. Chief among them is the "herd instinct" that develops a nation of "joiners" who support an almost un-

believable number of clubs and social groups differing chiefly in the matter of cabalistic signs. It is not that he is a solitary man, but that he prefers to think out his own stand on all issues. Being himself both seaman and author, he deprecates the fiction known in the magazine world as "sea stuff." Too much of it is written, in his opinion, by landlubbers, too little attention is given to the actual conditions of sea life. Conrad, of course, and Marryat are outstanding exceptions, and the more modern Richard Matthews Hallett.

There is much sound advice to writers, which can be, so excellent is it, applied to almost any other career. His Letter to a Young Man at Yale, in which he tells of his own experience in writing, and the Letter to a Gentleman About to Travel, are especially good. Indeed, it is difficult to pick out papers for special mention—unless it be the uncommonly good introduction—for they each all place in a book of varied essays which should do much to popularize a capital writer.

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This midsummer meeting of the National Education Association and allied organizations will bring together leaders in every line of educational work. Teachers, principals, superintendents of schools, and state and local supervisors and executives will attend.

In pursuance of its long established policy of featuring news of interest and importance to educators, The Christian Science Monitor will publish full reports of the proceedings. A corps of staff correspondents will go to Indianapolis especially to report the meetings, and ample space will be devoted to a clear presentation of the news. Photographs of leading educators and speakers will be a feature of these reports.

Commenting on the Monitor at the February meeting of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, an assistant superintendent of schools, said:

"It is a wonderful paper, and gives by far the best and most comprehensive account of these conventions and all other educational matters of any newspaper in the country."

A generous tribute to the fullness and accuracy of the Monitor accounts of these National Education conventions is shown by the fact that delegates have used them as a basis for their reports. Nearly one thousand files of the Monitor containing reports of the Department of Superintendence meeting were ordered by the delegates and teachers attending the Cincinnati Convention last February.

Complete file of reports of the Indianapolis Convention of the National Education Association, in seven issues, mailed to any address for 35 cents.

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If there is anything more pleasing to the eye than the green foliage of the wood which is swayed gently by the summer wind, it is, I think, water crystal clear in motion. Peculiar is the joy and strange the fascination of gazing upon and listening to flowing water. The sea

STANFORD WINS BY WIDE MARGIN

Records Fall as Palo Alto University Takes Pacific Coast Conference Meet

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE
TRACK AND FIELD
CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
Iceland Stanford University	63 1/2
University of Washington	46 1/2
University of Oregon	35 1/2
Oregon Agricultural College	15 1/2
University of Idaho	15 1/2
State College of Washington	8 1/2
University of Idaho	3 1/2

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—Eight Pacific Coast conference track and field records fell at the University of Washington Stadium Saturday when Leland Stanford University won the annual coast meet with a score of 63 1/2 points. The University of Washington was second with 46 1/2.

Five of the records were broken by Stanford men, with Capt. S. G. Hartman, 25, the Stanford star, responsible for two. He set a new 16-pound shot put mark of 50 ft. 2 in. and threw the discus 151 ft. 4 in. His team mate, Hugo Leistner '25, ran the 220-yard hurdles in the record time of 3:20.4. In the last race of the day, the Stanford relay team bettered the coast mark by 2.8. The time they made was 3m. 23.6s.

D. F. Wilde '27 of Washington surprised the spectators by running the mile in the new coast time of 4:54.5. W. J. Maginnis '26, Washington, set a new mark in the two-mile run of 9m. 37.5s.

P. Flannagan '26 of the University of Oregon broke jumped to a new distance of 23ft. 5 in.

R. Sweet '26 of the University of Montana was the high man of the day by a quarter of a point. He scored first in both the 100- and the 220-yard dashes and ran first in the 440-yard relay which took fourth. Westner and Hartman were tied for second high place, each making 100 yds. Hartman captured the discus and the shot put while Leistner won both the high and low hurdles. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. Sweet, Montana, 15.5s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 16.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 16.2s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 16.5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. Sweet, Montana, 32.4s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 33.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 33.5s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 34.0s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by T. F. Miller, Stanford, 1:00.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 1:01.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 1:02.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 1:03.0s.

880-Yard Dash—Won by J. M. Chatcris, Washington, 2:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 2:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 2:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 2:13.0s.

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9,448,928,051,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 34359738368:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 34359738368:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 34359738368:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 34359738368:13.0s.

18,897,856,102,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 68719476736:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 68719476736:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 68719476736:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 68719476736:13.0s.

37,795,712,204,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 137438953472:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 137438953472:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 137438953472:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 137438953472:13.0s.

75,591,424,409,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 274877906944:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 274877906944:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 274877906944:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 274877906944:13.0s.

151,182,848,819,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 549755813888:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 549755813888:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 549755813888:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 549755813888:13.0s.

302,365,697,638,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 1099511627776:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 1099511627776:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 1099511627776:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 1099511627776:13.0s.

604,731,395,276,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 2199023255552:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 2199023255552:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 2199023255552:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 2199023255552:13.0s.

1,209,462,790,553,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 4398046511104:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 4398046511104:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 4398046511104:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 4398046511104:13.0s.

2,418,925,581,107,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 8796093022208:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 8796093022208:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 8796093022208:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 8796093022208:13.0s.

4,837,851,162,214,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 17592186044416:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 17592186044416:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 17592186044416:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 17592186044416:13.0s.

9,675,702,324,428,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 35184372088832:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 35184372088832:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 35184372088832:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 35184372088832:13.0s.

19,351,404,648,857,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 70368744177664:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 70368744177664:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 70368744177664:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 70368744177664:13.0s.

38,702,809,297,715,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 140737488355328:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 140737488355328:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 140737488355328:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 140737488355328:13.0s.

77,405,618,595,430,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 281474976710656:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 281474976710656:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 281474976710656:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 281474976710656:13.0s.

154,811,237,190,860,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 562949953421312:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 562949953421312:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 562949953421312:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 562949953421312:13.0s.

309,622,474,381,721,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 1125899906842624:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 1125899906842624:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 1125899906842624:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 1125899906842624:13.0s.

619,244,948,763,443,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 2251799813685248:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 2251799813685248:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 2251799813685248:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 2251799813685248:13.0s.

1,238,489,897,526,886,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 4503599627370496:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 4503599627370496:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 4503599627370496:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 4503599627370496:13.0s.

2,476,979,795,053,772,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 9007199254740992:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 9007199254740992:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 9007199254740992:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 9007199254740992:13.0s.

4,953,959,590,107,545,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 18014398509481984:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 18014398509481984:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 18014398509481984:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 18014398509481984:13.0s.

9,907,919,180,215,091,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 36028797018963968:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 36028797018963968:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 36028797018963968:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 36028797018963968:13.0s.

19,815,838,360,430,182,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 72057594037927936:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 72057594037927936:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 72057594037927936:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 72057594037927936:13.0s.

39,631,676,720,860,364,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 144115188075855872:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 144115188075855872:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 144115188075855872:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 144115188075855872:13.0s.

79,263,353,441,721,729,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 288230376151711744:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 288230376151711744:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 288230376151711744:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 288230376151711744:13.0s.

158,526,706,883,443,459,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 576460752303423488:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 576460752303423488:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 576460752303423488:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 576460752303423488:13.0s.

317,053,413,766,886,918,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 1152921504606846976:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 1152921504606846976:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 1152921504606846976:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 1152921504606846976:13.0s.

634,106,827,533,773,836,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 2305843009213693952:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 2305843009213693952:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 2305843009213693952:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 2305843009213693952:13.0s.

1,268,213,655,067,567,673,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 4611686018427387904:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 4611686018427387904:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 4611686018427387904:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 4611686018427387904:13.0s.

2,536,427,310,135,135,347,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 9223372036854775808:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 9223372036854775808:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 9223372036854775808:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 9223372036854775808:13.0s.

5,072,854,620,270,270,694,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 18446744073709551616:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 18446744073709551616:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 18446744073709551616:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 18446744073709551616:13.0s.

10,145,709,240,540,541,388,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 36893488147419103232:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 36893488147419103232:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 36893488147419103232:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 36893488147419103232:13.0s.

20,291,418,480,108,108,777,600-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 73786976294838206464:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 73786976294838206464:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 73786976294838206464:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 73786976294838206464:13.0s.

40,582,836,960,216,217,555,200-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 147573952589676412928:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 147573952589676412928:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 147573952589676412928:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 147573952589676412928:13.0s.

81,165,673,920,432,435,110,400-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 295147905179352825856:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 295147905179352825856:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 295147905179352825856:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 295147905179352825856:13.0s.

162,331,347,840,864,870,220,800-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 590295810358705651712:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 590295810358705651712:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 590295810358705651712:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 590295810358705651712:13.0s.

324,662,695,680,172,974,541,640-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 1180591620717411303424:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 1180591620717411303424:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 1180591620717411303424:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 1180591620717411303424:13.0s.

649,325,391,360,345,949,083,280-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 2361183241434822606848:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 2361183241434822606848:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 2361183241434822606848:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 2361183241434822606848:13.0s.

1,298,650,782,720,691,898,166,560-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 4722366482869645213696:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 4722366482869645213696:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 4722366482869645213696:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 4722366482869645213696:13.0s.

2,597,301,565,440,138,379,793,120-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 9444732965739290427392:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 9444732965739290427392:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 9444732965739290427392:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 9444732965739290427392:13.0s.

5,194,603,130,880,276,758,586,240-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 18889465931478580854784:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 18889465931478580854784:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 18889465931478580854784:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 18889465931478580854784:13.0s.

10,389,206,261,760,553,517,172,480-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 37778931862957161709568:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 37778931862957161709568:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 37778931862957161709568:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 37778931862957161709568:13.0s.

20,778,412,523,520,1107,034,344,960-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 75557863725914323419112:10.0s. Second, W. J. Maginnis, Washington, 75557863725914323419112:11.0s. Third, C. Jacobs, Washington State, 75557863725914323419112:12.0s. Fourth, W. J. Sweet, Montana, 75557863725914323419112:13.0s.

41,556,825,047,040,221,068,689,920-Yard Dash—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, 151115727451828646838224:1

Music News of the World

The Future of Music

By FELIX BOROWSKI

THE musical season having come definitely to its appointed end, the time seems appropriate to make some estimate of the artistic progress that has resulted from it. Clearly it has been a Roman holiday for the ultra-modernists, for not only has there been heard more futuristic composition than ordinarily has been pursued in the course of a winter's music-making, but the arch-apostle of such artistic activity—Igor Stravinsky, to wit—has been with us to rejoice the hearts of his disciples and to baffle the ears of the duller listeners who still put their trust in tune.

It would be a bold prophet who would venture confidently to tell the world what is likely to happen to music in the more or less immediate future. Those who have held up Mr. Stravinsky as the pioneer who is likely to lead his followers into regions that never have been explored before, must have been somewhat disappointed by that composer's attitude to modernity during the course of his visit here. The creator of "Scare du Printemps" has made his fame by shocking susceptible concert-goers with various audacities in sound.

Stravinskyan Surprises Undoubtedly he has done well with them. He has persuaded the artistic intelligentsia that music should be without feeling or emotion, and having imbued them with that conviction, coolly declares that Tchaikovsky was the greatest composer of his day. Having become the high priest of futurism and, in his own music, offered staggered listeners sounds that previously never had been heard on land or sea, he arrived in New York in time to tell the reporters that he "detests modern music" and to produce a piano concerto which he declared "goes back to Bach." This must have been exceedingly annoying to the faithful who had been hoping that their hero would be fired by America to accomplish something or other in music which would make the "Scare du Printemps" sound tame and out-of-date.

Splitting up the Scale One of the recent manifestations has been in the direction of splitting up the scale into smaller divisions. Already pianos with quarter-tones have been manufactured and music has been written for them and for other instruments. It would seem that no great future is in store for this innovation. One can become accustomed to anything—even to the apparently false intonation of musicians who sing or play in quarter-tones; but music cast in such a mold offers nothing productive in the way of beauty. Nor in their hearts do composers yearn after the music which employs several keys at the same time, or no key. In the field of cacophony there have been many years of experiment and much has been tried and many there are who will try them—as well as the public which will be called upon to put up with the futurists who have had put to it, you may think, to evolve something "different." But really they will not. In the course of the last 10 years your simon-pure modernist has been recognizing the future in a store for work a revolution in art with the tools which were used by composers from Monteverdi, the arch-modernist of his day, to Schumann and Richard Wagner, the arch-modernists of theirs. They smile indulgently, we may leave, at the "noise" dissonances of Schönberg and his like. Even the peculiar cacophonies of Stravinsky must leave them cold.

The Realm of Noise For it is noise and not music which stirs the honest-to-goodness futurist. The appreciation of sound produced by irregular vibrations, as distinguished from that produced by regular, was existent a decade ago. It is worth remarking that the "new music" which at the end of the sixteenth century in Italy brought the opera into existence, was reborn in Italy in the twentieth century. The ardent iconoclast who cry aloud for the demolition of everything old-fashioned, including Wagner's music, the whole-tone scale, Debussy, symphonies, etc., should ponder with admiration the achievements of Pratella, Marinetti, Russolo and other Italian futurists who pushed musical composition into the realm of noise.

Pratella has been more active than his colleagues in making literary propaganda for futurism, as well as in the direction of concerts at which the kind of music which he likes is given to the world. Marinetti, who declared that the music of Wagner "no longer matters," has given performances of music which he believes does matter. As long ago as 1914 he offered a futurist opera at Naples which would have been a greater success than it was if the audience had not pelted the interpreting artists with vegetables. Much the same fate was meted out to a performance given by him at Rome.

Hammer, Wood and Drum Marinetti had not, however, confined his activities to his native land. He had been heard in London during the course of the war, and had produced a composition of his own which, entitled "The Siege of Adrianople," he had written for a hammer and a piece of wood and a big bass drum. "Mr. Marinetti," wrote the reviewer for the London Observer, "gave an excellent imitation of a machine-gun... and with dynamic gestures as well as with a violent expenditure of elocutionary passion he marched through the hall, and concluded his poem by the beating of a big drum, which boomed

drum, bass drum, Indian drum, tambourine, large crash cymbal, two other cymbals, gong, triangle, anvil, slapstick, two Chinese blocks, string drum, one large and one small rattles, sleighbells and a siren. The siren, which presumably is of the fog-horn family, was reluctantly omitted at the concert at which "Hyperprism" was produced last November, because at the rehearsal the instrument developed a recalcitrant habit of either not playing at all when it was expected to, or of playing all the time. Mr. Stokowski might be induced, however, to give the siren another chance; for Varèse has in his portfolio another composition—it is entitled "Amérique" in which, in addition to the siren, there are parts for a steamboat whistle, a cyclone whistle, a lion's roar, a crow call and sleighbells.

TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES



Paul Rosa, Dutch Pianist, Who Will Give a Series of Recitals in America Next Fall.

Pro Musica and Its Plans

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

PRO MUSICA is the name under which the men and women of the Franco-American Musical Society are to labor for the modern cause, hereafter, E. Robert Schmitz, the president, told me today. The modern cause, do I say? Not, indeed, for that alone; but as the phrase translates, "For Music." Furthermore, since Latin is a language upon which the whole polite world is tormented, even if not practically, unites, the implied meaning of the two words must be: "In Behalf of International Music." Mr. Schmitz noted that the new name has been for some time actually used by the Parisian branch of the organization and has proved acceptable. In any case, I am glad of the change, for whereas activities will doubtless continue more or less under French guidance and will find one of their chief fields in the United States, "Pro Musica" strikes me as really indicating a goal, and "Franco-American Musical Society" as merely describing a starting point.

Scope Is Wide What is the difference, somebody may ask, between this society and any of the others, with headquarters here, that foster modern ideas? A great difference, indeed; since this one endeavors to extend the modern garden as far as it can by transplan- tation, while the others prefer to cultivate it as intensively as may be in one spot. Another way of speaking, this one carries the repercussions of modern music across the American continent; the others distinguish themselves, when they can, by making the original disturbance right in this town. More particularly, Pro Musica establishes groups, or chapters, in a number of American cities and arranges programs of tested works and provides performers and lecturers of high abilities to serve them. The International Composers' Guild, on the contrary, and the League of Composers confine their attention to gratifying the curiosity of the New York public, producing the prettiest and most revolutionary compositions under the direction, if circumstances favor, of renowned conductors.

Bartók and Casella Pointing out just how things stand with Pro Musica today, "We have solid chapters," said Mr. Schmitz, "in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, San Francisco and New Orleans. Our de-

Mabel Nixon

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The Don Cossack Choir in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Don Cossack Choir is the latest revelation of Russian art which has come to London. The response has been glowing and instantaneous. More people gathered at Aeolian Hall than the place could hold for the first concert on May 15 and extra concerts have since followed rapidly.

The history of the choir is a strange romance in itself. Here is no theater troupe acting a part, but the genuine thing—36 real Cossacks, each man a soldier who has seen hard service (one has only to look

at their faces to be sure of that)—and their music has not been less for this or that reason but is literally what their heritage and environment have given them or their work required from them. They all went through the Great War, and later fought in the White Army under Wrangel. Soldierliness and their very nature still. They wear the plain dark uniforms and the long boots of a cavalry regiment. With the precision of a company on parade they march on the platform, stand in a swiftness two deep, place their hands behind their backs, and are ready to begin.

Enter the Conductor Enter then their conductor, Serge Jarov, the diminutive young officer to whom the whole organization is due. He (if such a thing were possible) is yet more military in dress and deportment and carries no baton, but a tuning fork. Almost before one knows they are ready, he has launched them on the music; and one starts in wonder at the glorious sound of their voices—voiced as Russians alone can produce, with the immeasurable volume and velvet of their great basses and the virile, firm tenors. From the deepest bass to the alto the compass is three and a half octaves.

Serge Jarov is a trained musician as well as a soldier. It was on an evening some years ago that as he wandered in camp, listening to the groups of Cossacks singing their folk songs and hymns, the ideas came to him of picking three dozen of the best voices, and forming a choir for recreation and love of music. That was the beginning. After the army disbanded the choir still held together, and went west via Constantinople to Sofia, where they became famous for their singing in a Russian church. Two years later their decision to devote themselves entirely to music and to come further afield led them in their successful way to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and now to England.

The First Program For their first concert at Aeolian Hall on May 15 they offered a program of 12 or 13 things, arranged so that the first group showed their church music, the second their general secular pieces (including "The Sea" by Shoumov and the Volga Boatmen's Song), and the third their most individual folk music and song.

Russian art never deals in half-measures. Ardor, color, grandeur of space, homely intimacy, burning lights and profound shadows are its natural processes of expression. The long, slow stretches of intense pianissimo, broken by rapid crescendos, and the equally intense fortissimos, which are such marked characteristics of the Cossack Choir, are utterly foreign to English or German art. But they are consonant with Russian religious fervor and thus while they made the pieces by Borlinsky and Tchaikovsky the least sympathetic to an English audience going to do, to cities of the west and south, than we should by offering a few more concerts here. Our purpose is to establish bases and help the people comprising the membership there to achieve something independently.

And after that, Italian music, with Casella; and then Hungarian, with Bartók.

"Pro Musica will give two concerts in New York, in the programs of which modern music is set off against ancient. We shall probably produce a small symphony, unpublished, by Milhaud, a piece by Klein, of the Viennese school, a composer who finds a relation between music and geometry, and one by Elster, a pupil of Schönberg. We may bring out a couple of works by Beethoven that have not been heard in years. If they ever were, in New York. But our strength, you understand, is focused on the branch idea. We accomplish more, I believe, by taking a man like Goossens of the British school, as we have done, and men like Bartók and Casella, as we are going to do, to cities of the west and south, than we should by offering a few more concerts here. Our purpose is to establish bases and help the people comprising the membership there to achieve something independently.

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The Roman Musical Season

By ALFREDO CASELLA

ALTHOUGH in London and Paris the musical season lasts until the end of June, another climate causes Rome to close her concert halls and her principal theaters toward the end of May. One may therefore already be permitted to review as a synthetic whole the program of the season which has just ended.

I cannot say that it has been entirely satisfactory either from a theatrical or from an orchestral point of view. The productions both by the Costanzi (our principal lyric theater) and by the Augusteo have left much to be desired, and have served once more to show that urgent reforms are necessary in these two important organizations if one wishes them really to meet the full needs of the new Italy, and not to limit themselves by living on a theatrical which makes no advance. Italy is a country which develops with surprising rapidity. It is the duty therefore of all those who have any responsibility in this intensive cultural development to be ahead of national needs, and not to lag behind.

Theatrical Crisis In the theatrical world, everyone knows that Italy is passing through a serious crisis. This crisis is twofold. On the one hand, it is economic; that is to say, in Italy, as elsewhere, the difficulty of running a theater increases every day. The golden age when the theater was the private luxury of great princes, lords, kings, or emperors has vanished. Today the theater is democratic, and it is not easy to replace the generosity, at times extravagant, of a monarch or of a grand seigneur; I speak, naturally, of Europeans, as, happily for the destinies of America, there are people there intelligent and far-seeing enough to have understood for a long time now that art does not live by "songs" alone, and that it is necessary to sustain it financially also if one cares for its existence. On the other hand, in these last years running expenses have grown to such proportions that today one wonders how the existence of a great number of theaters can be guaranteed.

But there is also another aspect of this crisis, which is of a purely artistic nature, and which is the result of the decline of opera. Since Wagner, successful operas—that is, those yielding a return—reach actually a very modest number, and it may be said that the only composer who has been a complete success in the financial, materially speaking, is Puccini. Add to all this the fact that the repertory of old operas necessarily diminishes each year, either through

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their being outworn or through the gradual disappearance of singers capable of interpreting them, and one has most of the reasons for the condition we find.

Opera Season Mediocre In Italy this crisis is further aggravated by the fact that—with the exception of the Scala of Milan, a theater which, as I have previously explained, enjoys at present an abnormally privileged position—the theaters are all run by impresarios who think only of one thing—of reaping the biggest profit from their management, and consequently plan to produce the fewest possible novelties and to pay as little as possible to the performers. This state of affairs is deplorable, and it is to be hoped that it will soon end, so that Italy can again have a musical theater worthy of its new life.

The Costanzi, then, has had a rather mediocre season, of which the only important novelty was the opera of Zandonai, "I Cavalieri di Eboli," of which I have already written in these columns. The "Belfagor" of Respighi, which had been announced as certain, and which would in any case have been a novelty of a kind very different from that of Zandonai, disappeared from the bills at the last moment, without any reason being given.

The remainder of the repertory was made up of the usual operas of Verdi and Wagner, with the addition of "Carmen." A "Parsifal," creditably given, served to satisfy the last intransigent Wagnerians (there are still some of them). And this is all.

The Orchestral Season At the Augusteo, the season—with the exception of the concerts of Paderewski and the appearance of Stravinsky—has also been pretty dull. Four concerts were devoted to the "Messe de Requiem" of Verdi, four others to the works of Perosi. Several others were simply the concerts of soloists, that is to say, devoted to virtuosity. This means that out of 40 concerts about a third have entirely failed in the orchestral

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obligations of the institution. And this is all the more deplorable in that the orchestra of the Augusteo is today one of the best in Europe, and should be fully utilized to play only the important symphonic repertory and to supply as much novelty as possible. Whereas this season has been—from this last point of view—absolutely blank. There have been altogether three Italian novelties, of which two were insignificant. To anyone who knows the worth and wealth of the present production of our school, this is simply a mockery. Foreign novelties, with the exception of the Concerto for Piano of Stravinsky, there were none. There is indeed nothing to content anyone who knows the value of this magnificent orchestra as an educational instrument.

Since the country—as I said before—is developing with surprising rapidity, and the "official" institutions do not seem to perceive these new necessities with sufficient length or breadth of vision, it might have been predicted that new organizations would one day arise which would be more directly concerned with the modern education of the musical public, more thoughtful of tomorrow than of today. And it is thus that—founded by a few far-seeing Italians anxious to contribute to the musical revival of the nation—there has sprung up in Rome the "Corporazione delle nuove Musiche." The explanation of the nature, the aims and the work of this institution, which is only two years old, but which has already won a position of the highest importance in the musical life of Rome, will be the subject of my next article.

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EDITORIALS

Naturally, the spirited defense of the League of Nations as a "going concern" by former

A Tribute to the League

Senator Theodore Burton, the delegate from the United States to the Geneva Arms Conference, has stimulated satirists to riotous merriment. What right had he, they ask, to speak well of an organization

which he holds in notorious aversion? Until the moment when he turned upon a hostile delegate with the sharp declaration that the League was not to be held merely "a scrap of paper," Mr. Burton had given no sign that it had any claim upon the respect of the conference.

Indeed he had shown great diligence in getting the seditious words "League of Nations" eliminated from the official papers of the conference, wherever they occurred. Captious critics have averred that the American delegate had shown more zeal in the effort to deny the League any share in the work of regulating the traffic in arms than he had in urging actual restrictions upon that traffic. To such his sudden rebuke to one who seemed to decry the part the League might play in the maintenance of order in Europe seemed grossly inconsistent.

Representative Burton's explanation of the incident has not been made public, if indeed he bothered with one. For after all his position is wholly logical. As a matter of fact it is the only sensible position that can be held by intelligent Americans who are still unwilling that the United States shall enter the League. To be averse to American participation is not necessarily to deny the immense usefulness of the League to the rest of the world—it is rather to assert that the United States is immune to the perils which beset the world at large and needs no league for its own protection.

No one could stay at Geneva as long as has Mr. Burton, in close touch with all the machinery of the League, without being impressed with the great power of that organization, and the wisdom and restraint with which it is exercised. In it the world possesses a tribunal always in session, an executive authority steadily in being by which many problems of international relations are being solved.

It is true that, in the main, these questions affect the United States only remotely so that the good or ill success of the League in settling them is only of indirect importance to that country. But fifty-five other countries are joined in it, and there is no foretelling whether a question at issue between two of them might not set the world afire as did the assassinations at Sarajevo. Had any sort of league existed in 1914 to check the Austro-Serb quarrel over this crime, the United States would have saved some hundreds of thousands of lives and some billions of dollars spent in the World War.

Mr. Burton is, therefore, quite right in defending the League even though himself opposing United States membership in it. When he told a Lithuanian delegate who expressed dread of a Russian invasion that in such event the other countries of Europe would not stand idly by, he expressed his conviction that the League would serve as it was planned to serve. Whether the United States joins in or not, no act of pure aggression on the part of any European nation is going to escape League protest. The Covenant of Versailles, even with the signature of Woodrow Wilson rudely torn off, is no scrap of paper.

Mr. Burton, Administration Republican though he be, saw this and proclaimed it in no uncertain tones. He has been in a position to observe the work the League is actually accomplishing, and now testifies to the extent of its moral authority. If he believes that in time it may be expedient for the United States to become a full member, he gives no hint of such a conviction. Time alone can make that demonstration. But that today the League serves Europe well and bids fair to serve it better, no one with first-hand knowledge of its activities can deny.

A Plea for the Oil-Fettered Sea Fowl

In urging upon the nations of the world the imperative need for some action to be taken at once to mitigate the terrible plight of the sea birds, in their handicapped struggle with conditions brought about as a result of the extensive use of oil by ocean-going vessels, Henry de Vere Stackpole, the novelist, is sounding a plea in which all lovers of birds and animals will only too gladly join him. The picture he paints fully merits his comment that nothing ever done by man to what he pleases to call the lower creatures comes near to what he has done and what he is doing to sea birds. And this is how he describes the situation: "Bird man hand and foot and leave him in the wilds to get a living. He will starve. The oil-fed sea birds starve because they are bound foot and feather by oil." Thus they can do nothing but drift on tides until the end comes to their sufferings or heavy weather casts them ashore.

These birds, it appears, are perishing in lingering agony the world over. Guillemots, cormorants, gannets, puffins, and razorbills are being overcome in this unfair struggle for existence. On the coast of the United States, no less than on the coast of Great Britain, this tragedy is being enacted—everywhere, in fact, that these feathered friends of man have been wont to fly untrammelled and unhampered in the past. As Mr. Stackpole says in his appeal: "I am writing this to you in America just as I am writing it to you in Japan and England, for the tragedy of the sea birds starved by fuel oil is universal. It rings the world. You are unmoved because you cannot understand, and you cannot understand because you cannot see."

It is needless to expatiate here in greater detail upon the misery of these hapless creatures. And no one can be held blameless. It is a case, however, where it should only be necessary to call attention to the situation for

something definite to be done to alleviate this needless suffering. A solution can be found of this problem, as similar solutions have been found in the past of other humane problems. But the first step must be an arousing of the world consciousness to the realization of the gravity of the sea fowls' plight. Let Mr. Stackpole's words carry their own appeal:

We have seen enough to move the heart of the world to tears and pity. If the mind of the world could understand. But the birds are suffering out of sight of the world, for cities have no view of reefs and lonely beaches and great stretches of coastal water where this tragedy of tragedies is taking place.

To many thousands of young people throughout the world, and especially in the United States, the present month, with its weeks of unusual activities, marks the end, for them, of happy years spent in the work of preparation for what are looked forward to as larger and more important undertakings. But it is doubtful if many of them will immediately be called upon to undertake tasks more vitally important than those which they now lay aside. It is upon the foundations which have been laid that must be erected the superstructures which will be shaped by time and circumstance. It would be convenient and pleasant, sometimes, to believe that there is a less compelling and less circumscribing destiny that shapes our ends, and that the thing we call good fortune may bring unearned and, perhaps, undeserved rewards and blessings.

But experience and observation seem to teach, with each recurring year, the truth of the adage, "As the sowing, the reaping." This does not mean that worldly riches come only to those who have proved themselves to be deserving and dependable administrators of wealth. Fortunately there has been gained a somewhat clear realization that it is not by the possession of money or property, or the lack of these, that success is measured. The world and its people have been to school, and this is one of the great lessons they have learned.

One who has the temerity to offer, anonymously as it were, an additional word of advice to graduating college men and women and to the boys and girls who are leaving the high schools and preparatory schools, does so more or less apologetically. At this particular period in their careers they are destined to be the recipients of much gratuitous counsel. And it is unfortunate, perhaps, that all these friendly admonitions come at a time when those to whom they are directed feel that they have attained a position where they are able, if they ever hope to be, to depend for guidance upon the rich store of knowledge which they have accumulated. Many who claim to have learned something by the experiences of later years are still able to recall the feeling of self-sufficiency which came with the bestowal of a diploma conferring upon its possessor what was believed to be a well-merited degree. Strangely enough many of the circumstances surrounding that auspicious occasion have faded until only a vague memory of them remains. Perhaps it requires a brief calculation in mental arithmetic even to recall the exact year in which that great event took place.

It would be an interesting task, if its accomplishment were possible, to scan and summarize all the commencement addresses that have ever been delivered, simply for the purpose of discovering if in any of them there has been laid down an inflexible rule or formula by which success, so called, may be achieved. It is doubtful if human wisdom or human prescience has yet formulated such a rule. The impossibility of making a general or virtually universal application of a formula of this kind is due to the fact that there can, apparently, be no popular agreement as to just what constitutes success. The definition of the term varies according to individual or mass conception of its meaning. What may mean success to one who at this season goes out to begin his or her work in the world may to another spell next to utter failure.

So perhaps there is need of a clearer and better understanding of what constitutes true success. It is not trite to observe again, as has been so often declared, that he or she who renders the most unselfish service, in whatever line of activity, achieves the greatest personal success. One who surveys the future with all its promise of rich rewards, either of fame or position, may be inclined to smile and set this down as a mere supplementary postscript to his large volume of gratuitous counsel. But one day, perhaps sooner than now seems possible, he will be able to look back upon the course over which he is just setting out. Then, if not before, he will admit the truth of what may now seem a mere theoretical proverb.

Electioneering is under way in several Canadian provinces at present. The Liberals have been in office in Nova Scotia for more than thirty years. In the last provincial elections, five years ago, there seemed to be some tendency to swing toward an independent movement. Labor and the organized farmers did win a few seats, but the Government came back strongly entrenched. The Conservative Party is apparently putting forward a vigorous effort this year. The ex-Speaker of the federal House of Commons, Edgar N. Rhodes, has been named as Conservative leader. Much criticism is being directed against the Provincial Administration for failure, so far, to effect a settlement of the industrial dispute in Cape Breton between the British Empire Steel Corporation and the coal miners. It is possible that Nova Scotia's traditional adherence to party Liberalism may be modified this time to the extent of returning a much stronger opposition.

In the province of New Brunswick, where an election campaign is also in full swing, much attention is being paid to the proposed hydro-electric power project at Grand Falls on the St. John River. As in Nova Scotia, the Liberals are in office. The Conservative opposition in the Province has likewise invited an outstanding member of the federal Parliament, J. B. M. Baxter, to assume the leadership of the provincial party forces. There are important international issues relating to the development of power at Grand Falls. Although the actual site of the power plant is entirely within Canadian territory, a claim to a share in the development of power has been submitted on behalf of United States interests. Happily this issue has been removed from the political arena. The question is being dealt with by the International Joint Commission, which is a judicial board with an equal number of members from both countries.

In Saskatchewan, there is no apparent likelihood of the Province turning to the Conservatives. The main contest is between the Liberal Administration and the Progressives. The organized farmers in the prairie provinces are inclined to leave the orthodox parties. They have almost completely broken away in federal politics. They have set up United Farmer administrations in Alberta and Manitoba. Whether they should do the same in Saskatchewan is being thrashed out in the election arena. The present Premier of the Province, Mr. Dunning, is regarded as an exceptionally capable Liberal.

Dominion party managers are watching the progress of the provincial electioneering campaigns. It is quite possible that the federal Liberal Administration at Ottawa, with Premier Mackenzie King at the head, may decide that this year would be more propitious than next for an appeal to the country. In that event, there would be nothing to prevent the calling of dominion-wide elections, although the Government has the right to retain office for another year, according to the Canadian Constitution.

"Public music," a phrase used by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, in extending to the Goldman Band Concerts the courtesies of his campus, is perhaps to be set down as a novel one. There have been current the expressions, "community music," "municipal music" and "civic music"; but who before now has employed the direct, self-defining one which Chancellor Brown applies to the summer-time gift of the Guggenheim family to the people of New York? The long controversy which Edwin Franko Goldman, the band leader, has carried on with officials of the city government of New York, relative to the use of Central Park for the concerts, may be worth its cost, if it thus enriches musical discussion with a new rhetorical tool.

To look at other outcomes, a musician's long and laborious petitioning and a mayor's persistent and scornful indifference have made clear two points: First, that art flourishes, whether holders of political authority chance to possess lofty artistic enthusiasms or not; and secondly, that governments have complete say concerning whatever falls within their jurisdiction—matters that pertain to music no less than those that pertain to traffic.

The Goldman Band Concerts have attained extraordinary finish, everybody admits; a first-class organization, a generally serious type of program and a large following tell the story. And yet, it is quite obvious that they have no inherent and unalterable right to the use of the Central Park mall and bandstand. Neither by standards nor by signatures can they validate such a claim. In turn, the city government has planned musical nights of one kind and another for the pleasure of the people. In all conscience, persons interested in music ought to support the city's cause, which existed long before Mr. Goldman's was heard of. Municipal music, no less than what Chancellor Brown so happily calls public music, must be encouraged in its development.

The city can scarcely be imagined as providing performances of the Goldman type. But what of that? It will train listeners this year for the Goldman concerts of next year. Take Mr. Goldman himself. He, beginning at Columbia Green, then going to Central Park and now moving to University Heights, finds his chief usefulness, no doubt, in training listeners for the concerts of the symphony orchestras, wherein, in winter, some of his own men are players.

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